

JOHN DICKINSON
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

September 26, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

In my memorandum of September 11, 1936, a request was made to have the agent in charge of your St. Louis Office obtain for me six copies of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for Sunday, August 23, 1926.

Today I received six copies of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for Sunday, August 23, 1936. These are being returned to you with this memorandum. It is quite important that we have the 1926 copies for use in connection with work being done in this Division and we shall appreciate any effort you may make to secure them for us.

John Dickinson
JOHN DICKINSON,
Assistant Attorney General

RECORDED

SEP 28 1936

94-8-104-20	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
SEP 28 1936 P. M.	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
SEARCHED	FILE

*Letter to Louis
7-28-36
3 copies
Egan
- behind for
Egan 6 mms*



U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SEP 26 1936 PM

DIRECTOR

EAT:TMP

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

September 28, 1936

Mr. J. C. Newman,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
423 U. S. Court House and Custom House Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Please furnish the Bureau immediately with six copies
of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for Sunday, August 23, 1926.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 28 1936
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

94-8-104-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 29 1936 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RA

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

P. O. Drawer V, Plaza Station,
Saint Louis, Missouri,
September 18, 1936.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith six copies of the
O Saint Louis Post-Dispatch for Sunday, August 23, 1936, as
requested in Bureau letter of September 16, 1936.

Very truly yours,

Jay C. Newman
JAY C. NEWMAN,
Special Agent in Charge

GBN:A

sent to dept.
~~Enclosures (6)~~
66-63

Miss Dickinson
9/25/36
EO

RECORDED

94-8-104-4	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
SEP 26 1936 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
EX-111	FILE

RA

EAT:TLF

RECORDED

94-8-104-4

September 25, 1936

man

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DICKINSON

Pursuant to your recent request, I am transmitting herewith six copies of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for Sunday, August 23, 1936.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #863333

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
Mr. Egan FILED
SEP 25 1936
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EW

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Post Office Drawer V,
Plaza Station,
St. Louis, Missouri,
September 30, 1936.

ag

H
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of September 28, 1936, there are being transmitted herewith six copies of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for Sunday, August 23, 1936.

It is noted that the date set out in your letter was listed as August 23, 1926. In this connection, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch advised that they do not have any available copies for August 23, 1926, and it is assumed that the date 1926 was inadvertently specified by you instead of 1936.

Very truly yours,

Jay C. Newman
JAY C. NEWMAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

FWN:AM

Enclosures - 6 *W*

ag

*Letter St. Louis
J. Edgar Hoover
10-8-36
in file*

OCT 10 1936

RECORDED

94-8-104-5	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 6 1936 P. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
MAINT	FILE

H

See ser. 3

EAT:WMD

October 8, 1936

94-8-104-5

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

For your information, the request contained in the Bureau's letter of September 28, 1936 for six copies of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for August 23, 1926 specified the date of the paper desired and was not a typographical error. It is assumed from your letter that you have been unable to obtain the requested number of copies of this issue of the paper.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Starnes
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tenny
Miss Gandy

OCT 8 1936



EAT:TLF

Em

October 8, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DICKINSON

With reference to your recent request for copies of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for August 23, 1926, I am advised that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch does not have available for sale copies of this issue of that paper.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED

94-8-104-6

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

OCT 9 - 1936

16

RECORDED

94-8-104-7

10/11/36

October 8, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DICKINSON.

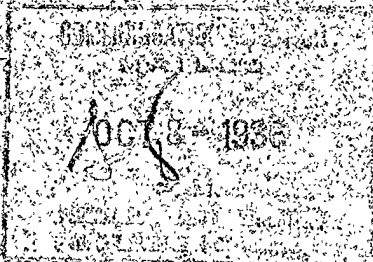
Pursuant to the request of Mr. Samson of your office this date, I am transmitting herewith six copies of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for Sunday, August 23, 1936.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

SJT:emk

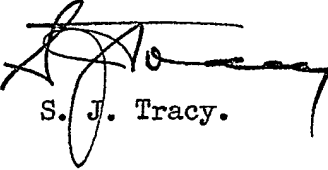
October 8, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

A Mr. Samson who stated he was from Assistant Attorney General Dickinson's Office, called at the Office of the Director and inquired whether he might secure the August 23, 1936 copies of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch which had been returned from Mr. Dickinson's office. I informed him that I would have a search made and if still available they would be sent to him.

The six copies were located and are being sent to Mr. Dickinson.

Respectfully,


S. J. Tracy.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

OCT 15 1936

94-8-104-7	
OCT 21 1936 P.M.	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TAMM	FILE

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

RA

K

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Drawer - "V", Plaza Station.,
St. Louis, Missouri,
October 13, 1936

area 1)
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 8, 1936 regarding the request for six copies of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for August 23, 1926.

Please be advised that Special Agent F. W. Nicol of this office was advised by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that they do not have copies of the Post-Dispatch for August 23, 1926 available.

Very truly yours,

Jay C. Newman
JAY C. NEWMAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

Serial 7

GEN:F

66-63-

OCT 17 1936

RECORDED

94-8-104-8	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 15 1936 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SEARCHED	FILE

gfd

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 2, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DAWSEY

Re: Special Tour for Joseph
Pulitzer, Publisher St.
Louis Post-Dispatch.

Yesterday morning, as directed by you, I escorted on special tour Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, and Mr. Raymond Brandt, all of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Pulitzer, the son of the late great Joseph Pulitzer, founder of the Pulitzer Awards, is the publisher of the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH.

The tour, though complete, was shortened to about an hour and fifteen minutes, inasmuch as the visitors were due at the Supreme Court at 11:45. Mr. Donaldson explained briefly the functions of the back of the Laboratory; and Mr. Baughman demonstrated firearms. At the conclusion of the tour I escorted these visitors back to Mr. Quinn's office; Mr. Quinn met them and expressed the regrets of the Director, the Director being out of town.

These people showed a friendly interest in the Bureau, and seemed amazed at the size of the Bureau. Mr. Pulitzer spoke of the reputation that the Bureau enjoys universally. He and Mrs. Pulitzer voiced their approval of the fostering of Civil Fingerprinting movement, and had they had more time they would have left their prints for the P.I. files. Mr. Pulitzer remarked that the Director has built up in the Bureau an incomparable organization, worthy of the unreserved approval and whole-hearted backing by all Americans, particularly those people who are in a position to help mold public opinion and reaction. From this and other statements, it could be inferred that Mr. Pulitzer was criticizing those newspaper editors who have been critical of the Director and the Bureau.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Because of the friendly spirit which these people manifested, I respectfully suggest that consideration be given to adding their

MAR 22 1937

TOLSON
RES. DIV.
FOUR

Miss Gandy
Dawsey

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	✓

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-104-9

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Memo Mr. Dawsey
3-2-37

names to the Bureau's mailing list. The names are as follows:

*already
on list
mtd*

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer
Publisher
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Mo.

*placed
on list
mtd*

Mr. Raymond P. Brandt
1422 F St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

(Washington Correspondent,
St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

*yes
3/18*

Respectfully,

T. E. Naughten
T.E. Naughten
g m d

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

April 26, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DAWSEY

Re: Special Tour for Ralph
Pulitzer, owner of the
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

On Friday, April 23, I received instructions from you to escort through the Bureau on complete tour Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, owner of the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH. Mr. Pulitzer's time was limited to one and a half hours; consequently the tour included besides the regular facilities, the back of the Lab where Mr. Donaldson explained the methods of scientific crime analysis, and the Range, where Special Agent Wyly demonstrated firearms.

On March 1, Mr. Pulitzer's brother, and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, accompanied by Mr. Raymond Brandt, Washington Correspondent for the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, visited the Bureau and were taken on a complete tour. Mr. Ralph Pulitzer informed me that his brother had spoken in such glowing terms of the Bureau and the work it is doing, that he too had to come down from New York to see the Bureau.

RECORDED & INDEXED

From the very beginning of the tour a friendly attitude was manifested on the part of Mr. Pulitzer, and as the tour progressed his enthusiasm mounted. When we reached the Laboratory Mr. Pulitzer actually jumped from subject to subject, firing questions at Mr. Donaldson, seemingly unable to get enough information in the time available.

Mr. Pulitzer did not say much about the newspaper's angle of Crime Prevention; but he did say that he and his family have always felt that credit should be given where due, and that he himself has tried to do just that thing. He mentioned Civil Fingerprinting as something that the papers could sell easily, and that he personally was in favor of giving impetus to it.

Because of Mr. Ralph Pulitzer's marked interest in and friendliness towards the Director and the Bureau, I respectfully suggest his name for the Mailing List.

Respectfully,

T. E. NAUGHTEN

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Egan	
Miss Gandy	

COMMENDATION

4/27/37
placed on
R.D.M.
mcc

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
June 11, 1938.

EAT:JHR

Time-4:03 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

8
✓
7
Mr. Alvin Goldstein, of the Sunday Magazine Staff of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, called and stated that his paper desires to publish a two page article concerning the *accomplishments of the Bureau since the Director has been at its head. I told Mr. Goldstein that the Director took charge of the Bureau in 1924, and since that time has been in charge of every case the Bureau has handled. Mr. Goldstein then asked for the names of the better known cases. I furnished Mr. Goldstein with some of the particulars of the Ross kidnaping case and the apprehensions of Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell and Harry Burnette.

E. A. Tamm
E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

94-8-104- 11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 14 1938 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILES ② p. 78	ONE FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 11 1938

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

VH16 DPR PAID

PD-STLOUIS MO JUN 11 338PM 1938

J EDGAR BXXX HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WE URGENTLY NEED PHOTOGRAPHS OF YOUR EARLY YOUTH AND YOUNG
MANHOOD FOR EXTENSIVE PICTORIAL STORY OF YOUR CAREER WHICH
WE ARE PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION IN OUR SUNDAY MAGAZINE
SECTION. YOUR COOPERATION WILL BE SINCERELY APPRECIATED
AND WE WILL RETURN ALL PHOTOGRAPHS WHICH YOU LOAN. THANKS
ALVIN H* GOLDSTEIN STLOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

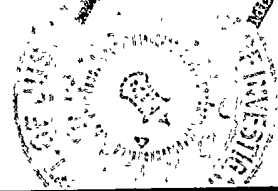
524PM

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-104-12	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 15 1938 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE

*I have been advised
that this has been
handled J D 6/13*

*Ref
6-14-38
JIM*



JJM:AEM

RECORDED

June 14, 1938

94-8-104-12

Mr. Alvin H. Goldstein
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

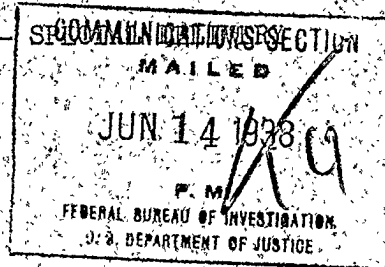
In accordance with the request contained
in your telegram of June 11, 1938, I am enclosing
herewith a photograph taken during my early youth
which you may care to use in connection with the
article being prepared for publication in the Sunday
magazine section of your publication.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

AIR MAIL



Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Cowley	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Foxworth	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Lester	_____
Mr. McIntire	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

[Handwritten signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 14 1938

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WH18 DPR PAID

PD STLOUIS MO JUN 14 1938 306P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPT JUSTICE WASHDC

ATTENTION MR TOWNES: A WASHINGTON SYNDICATED COLUMNIST
TODAY ASSERTS: "G-MEN, S BULLETS HAVE KILLED 12 GANGSTERS
AND GANGSTERS HAVE KILLED 12 OF ED HOOVER'S MEN." DOUBT
THESE FIGURES BUT IF TRUE WANT TO USE IN OUR STORY. IF
UNTRUE WHAT IS THE SCORE? LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY PHOTO
HASN'T ARRIVED YET. PLEASE WIRE COLLECT. REGARDS

ALX GOLDSTEIN POST DISPATCH SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

428P

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

BIR 18

94-8-104-13	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 16 1938 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

Reply
by wire
6/15/38
JRM

Post Dispatch
St. Louis

LBN:DSS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUNE 15 1938

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

AL GOLDSTEIN
ST LOUIS POST DISPATCH SUNDAY MAGAZINE
ST LOUIS MISSOURI

RECORDED

94-8-104-13

REFERENCE YOUR WIRE JUNE FOURTEENTH DESIRE TO ADVISE THAT TWELVE SPECIAL AGENTS HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN LINE OF DUTY SINCE NINETEEN TWENTYFIVE IN PAST FOUR YEARS SPECIAL AGENTS HAVE EFFECTED THE APPREHENSION OF APPROXIMATELY SIXTEEN THOUSAND DESPERATE AND NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS AND IT WAS NECESSARY FOR AGENTS TO KILL ONLY TWELVE GANGSTERS AND THEN IN SELFDEFENSE SPECIAL AGENTS OF THIS BUREAU ARE UNDER STRICT INSTRUCTIONS TO RESORT TO GUNFIRE ONLY IN INSTANCES WHERE THEIR LIVES ARE IN JEOPARDY

REGARDS SINCERELY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hottel
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughten
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 15 1938

SENT VIA

POSTAL

736/ M

Per

Sb

m

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 15 1938

POSTAL

TWS HERE

GS

BI 20 6 15 38 736PM GOVT

AL GOLDSTEIN

ST LOUIS POST DISPATCH SUNDAY MAGAZINE

ST LOUIS MISSOURI

REFERENCE YOUR WIRE JUNE FOURTEENTH DESIRE TO ADVISE THAT TWELVE SPECIAL AGENTS HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN LINE OF DUTY SINCE NINETEEN TWENTYFIVE IN PAST FOUR YEARS SPECIAL AGENTS HAVE EFFECTED THE APPREHENSION OF APPROXIMATELY SIXTEEN THOUSAND DESPERATE AND NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS AND IT WAS NECESSARY FOR AGENTS TO KILL ONLY TWELVE GANGSTERS AND TEXXXX THEN IN SELF EXXX DEFENSE SPECIAL AGENTS OF THIS BUREAU ARE UNDER STRICT INSTRUCTIONS TO RESORT TO GUNFIRE ONLY IN SXXX INSTANCES WHERE THEIR LIVES ARE IN JEOPARDY REGARDS SINCERELY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

BIS 20

CD CHARGED FOR 3 MINS

R20W..

4c

Mr. Tolson...
Mr. Nathan...
Mr. Tamm...
Mr. Clegg...
Mr. Coffey...
Mr. Crowl...
Mr. Dawsey...
Mr. Egan...
Mr. Foxworth...
Mr. Glavin...
Mr. Harbo...
Mr. Lester...
Mr. McIntire...
Mr. Nichols...
Mr. Tracy...
Miss Gandy...

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 15 1938

WESTERN UNION

al

2

7

054. Louis Post Nigatol

WH7 DPR PAID

PD STLOUIS MO JUN 15 1938 1133A

FEDERAL BUREAU INVESTIGATION

DEPT OF JUSTICE MR TOWNES WASHDC

RECEIVED CHILDHOOD PHOTO. URGENTLY NEED OFFICIAL FIGURE ON
AGENTS SLAIN IN LINE OF DUTY. ALSO CRIMINAL KILLED
APPRECIATE COLLECT WIRE BY WESTERNUNION

AL ~~X~~ GOLDSTEIN POST DISPATCH.

1248PM

*Sent by wire
6/15 mm*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

94-8-104-14

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 16 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
MR. DILL
MR. Egan
FILE

HC

LBN:HHB

June 16, 1938

af
Mr. L. Goldstein
St. Louis Post Dispatch
Sunday Magazine
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

I am enclosing an additional photograph
of Mr. Hoover, taken when he was one year of age,
which I thought you might like to have in con-
nection with the material you are getting together.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy,
Secretary.

Enclosure



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-104-15
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 17 1938 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

*air mail
special*

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. McIntire	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	✓

Hear

St. Louis, Mo.,
June 21, 1938.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

We are returning copies of the two
childhood photographs which you so kindly lent us
for publication in Post-Dispatch PICTURES June 19.
One of them arrived too late for use, but was none
the less appreciated. Permit me to express our
thanks for your cooperation and the assistance of
your office staff, particularly Mr. Townes, without
whose help we would have been severely handicapped.
A copy of our section in which the layout of your
career is featured, has been mailed with the photos
under separate cover to you. Again thanking you,
and with highest personal regards, I remain

Yours truly,

Alvin K. Goldstein

LENOLIS

on 9

*Accepted
6/29/38
Hear*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

94-8-104-16
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
✓ JUL 5 1938 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
RECEIVED

JJM
LHM:DSB

June 29, 1938

RECORDED

94-8-104-16

Mr. Alvin H. Goldstein
Editorial Department
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

Your letter of June 21, 1938, together with
photographs, has been received and I wanted to thank
you for your thoughtfulness in sending to me a copy
of the rotogravure section of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch
of June 19, 1938.

May I assure you it was a pleasure to have been
of assistance to you in the preparation of your article
and I trust that it meets with favorable response.

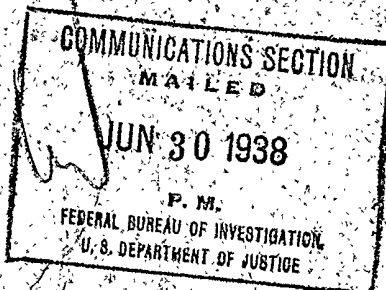
With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

(s) Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Crowl.....
Mr. Dawsey.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. McGuire.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

cc St. Louis



LIB

6/29/38

PEF:DM

July 13, 1938

Time - 2:05 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: MATTSOON CASE

Mr. Alvin Goldstein of the St. Louis-Post Dispatch, called from St. Louis. Mr. Goldstein mentioned that a short time ago the St. Louis Post-Dispatch carried a large article regarding the career of the Director with many pictures. Mr. Goldstein stated that his paper is printing today the FBI drawing of the Mattson kidnaper, pointing out the amazing resemblance to the suspect, Olson. Mr. Goldstein said that he would like to have a story printed regarding the drawing in the Lindbergh case and the one on the Mattson case. Mr. Goldstein said he would like to know just how such drawings are prepared, such as the amount of description which is needed by the drawer, how the artists work, etc.

Mr. Goldstein stated that this was appearing in connection with a story concerning Olson. I told him that I knew nothing whatever about this. Goldstein then inquired if the Director was in town, and I told him I did not know nor did I know what the Director's commitments were today. He requested that the Director's office be requested to advise him collect if the Director was available and also requested that I advise him in the event the Director would not be available at his office today. He stated he particularly wanted to talk to the Director because he felt sure he would assist him in this matter.

Respectfully,

F. E. FOXWORTH.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-104-17

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 15 1938

OLSON

W

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-1820-18847

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. McIntire	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

July 12, 1938.

Memo for Mr. Foxworth.

The following reference to the Attorney General appeared in The Nation, July 9, 1938, page 34; having been written by Paul Y. Anderson;

F.D.
 "Once more Roosevelt is firmly planted in the driver's seat, and nothing in sight appears capable of dislodging him. It has now been demonstrated rather conclusively that his uncanny popularity is proof against depression, the newspapers, the Supreme Court, Jack Garner, organized business, and the antics of certain younger members of his own family. Even the continued presence of Homer Cummings and Uncle Dan Roper in the Cabinet has failed to shake public confidence in his administration."

I thought the Director might be interested in bringing this matter to the attention of Mr. Cummings. If you desire I will send around a memo we have prepared on Paul Y. Anderson.

K.R. McIntire
 K.R. McIntire.

RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED

94-8-104-18

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 15 1938 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ONE

FILE

Quacked
Returned to R.M. file 7-15-38 B

3

94-8-104

Changed to

94-8-341

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 29, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM.

STP:FS

Reference is made to the anonymous letter beginning "Editor of the St. Louis, Post Dispatch, Dear Sir:- This letter is in no way construed***" and the envelope addressed to J. Edgar Hoover with notation "(Personal)" written in longhand and postmarked Saint Louis, Missouri, January 18, 1935, 12:30 PM.

The above specimens have been examined in the Laboratory and the examiner reports as follows:

The letter was written with a Royal Typewriter equipped with Pica type, the letters being spaced ten to the inch. The paper measures 8½ by 14 inches and bears the watermark "Requisition Bond" which watermark appears on the paper sold by the Graham Paper Company, St. Louis, Missouri. There is no watermark on the envelope. The physical characteristics of the stationery have been recorded in the event comparison is made with stationery found in the possession of a suspect.

The handwriting on the envelope and the typewriting have been compared with anonymous letters previously sent to the Director and which are on file in the Technical Laboratory but no identification has been made.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey

E. P. Coffey

RECORDED

INDEXED

FEB 5 - 1935

62-34432-1

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

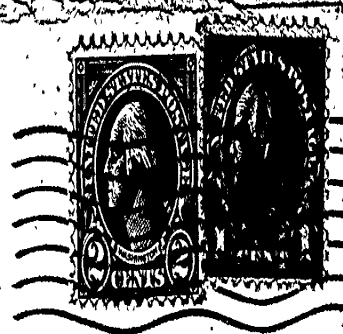
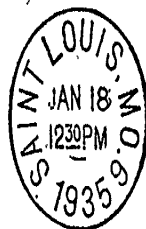
JAN 29 1935

TAMM

ONE

W22

One Inch
Division of Investigation
U. S. Dept. of Justice
Case # 30267



J. Edgar Hoover,
Dept. of Secret Service

Washington, D. C.

(Personal)

62-34432-1

3026

Jan. 5th, 1935.
St. Louis, Mo.

Editor of the St. Louis, Post Dispatch,

Dear Sir:-

This letter is in no way construed to place roses of compliments on the Editor's Staff of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. It is on the contrary a letter of criticism long over-due.

My observations over all lines of business, regardless of what branch is represented, proves without doubt that the word "ethics" has been removed, and I don't mean to omit the St. Louis Dispatch, or--- the St. Louis, Star Times.

My understanding (although limited) of the duties of reporters, is to get the news, such as a man biting a dog, etc., but it is time--- that a board of censorship be appointed to pass on any of the blundering news that are published, thwarting the conscientiousness of the law enforcing agents.

Let us start in with your newspaper as a whole. The Friday edition consists generally of about 60 pages. This amount of newspaper, or rubbish is very beneficial where a furnace fire is started on cold mornings, or for spreading out over the ground on picnics. Starting with the first page, there are never less than a dozen mis-spelled words throughout the paper. Quotation marks, dollar signs, fractions, etc., frequently are found making up the structure of a word. In some instances the improper heading is inserted over a news item which has no bearing. Not infrequently are apologies made in your paper retracting statements made where articles were printed without foundation in earlier editions.

Could this be the result of your haste in putting your paper on the street ahead of your competitor, or to the slipshod attitude taken by your proof-readers, or type-setters? Your reporters no doubt always on the alert have 'nt the sense to realize their meddlesome and wayward activities. I am making no bones in saying that their attitude is below that of a buzzard waiting for a dying animal to take a last breath.

The results of your efforts therefore, not to be out done by your competitor, who likewise has reporters, editors, proof-readers, type-setters, etc., bungling and retarding the activities of our police, whose duties could, and would be better handled without any unsolicited assistance of your newspapers.

Could there be any connection between yourselves and the criminals that are tipped off by your so called news items? On December 20th 1934, as your story reads, two sets of auto tags were reported missing from a shipment made to the State License Office in St. Louis from the penitentiary at Jefferson City. I am sure you missed an opportunity of running an "Extra" as this would fall in line with sensational news, which seems to have been adopted as your policy.

If the police have been able to keep this a secret from Dec. 20th to Jan. 4th, is there one reason in a thousand that your paper should make sensational news of it? Give the law enforcing bodies a break, and they can bring results. Assuming that two sets were stolen out of the thousand sets in a series, and the remaining sets left unsold for the present, would it not have been easier to inform each and every officer of the law to be on the alert for two sets of plates, the beginning numerals -335- than to give the criminals a tip-off to destroy these two sets?

Your intelligence in matters of this kind, and they are numerous, makes it necessary to have a system similar to the one used by the government during the world war, when every communication was subject to rigid censorship. Government Legislation (if necessary) should be enacted to this effect.

Yours truly,

Anonymous

P.S. Am signing this letter Anonymous for reasons best known to me, however I am sending copies to the Chief of Police and one to the Letter Box.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

JK:KW

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 30, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM. *E*

Reference is made to the anonymous letter beginning, "Editor of the St. Louis, Post Dispatch, Dear Sir:- This letter is in no way construed", and signed *Communication* "Anonymous", and to an envelope marked "(Personal)" and addressed "J. Edgar Hoover Department of Secret Service Washington D.C.", which were received in the Division Laboratory January 25, 1935.

These two specimens have been examined in the Division Laboratory for latent fingerprints and two fragmentary latent impressions have been found on the outside of the envelope.

These latent fingerprints, despite their fragmentary nature, may prove to be of value for comparison purposes.

Photographic copies of the letter and envelope are attached hereto.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey

E. P. Coffey.

2000
713
MS
MCW
X

RECORDED

INDEXED

FEB 5 - 1935

62-34432-2	
FEB 1 1935	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
TAMM	ONE W2

62-34432

changed to

94-8-341

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
1200 Clark Ave.

July 19, 1937.

City of St. Louis, Mo.
John H. Glassco
Acting Chief of Police

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

My dear Director:

I have for acknowledgment your letter of July 16, 1937, accompanying which was copy of an address on "Graduates of the FBI National Police Academy," which you recently delivered. I thank you for the courtesy which prompted the gift and promise you a careful reading of the paper when time permits.

You might be interested in knowing that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch recently carried a column under your signature wherein you pinch-hit for Walter Winchell. I was among the numerous St. Louisans to read and enjoy the article.

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. GLASSCO
Acting Chief of Police.

lb

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-341-3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 21 1937 P.M.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

RES. DIR.

CLERK

Miss Gandy

94-8-341-3

LEN:IGB

~~56-287-399~~

94-2-341-4

RECORDED

October 7, 1938

Mr. Charles A. Appel, Jr.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
1612 Federal Reserve Bank Building
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Charlie:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which was today forwarded to Mr. S. E. McCulloch and, of course, it will be satisfactory for you to discuss certain phases of the work of the Laboratory with Mr. McCulloch. However, the Bureau does not deem it advisable to make any comment whatsoever regarding the present vote fraud cases.

Sincerely yours,
For the Director

Harold Nathan
Assistant Director

Enclosure

CC-Kansas City

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Crowl.....
Mr. Dawsey.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. McIntire.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

ORIGINAL FILED IN

36-287-399

Kansas City, Missouri
October 1, 1938

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: Election Fraud Cases, Kansas
City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Spencer McCullough, a reporter of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, who has been reporting the above cases since the inception of the investigation, telephoned to the writer today. He asked how arrangements can be made to secure photographs of laboratory equipment used in the investigation of these cases in Kansas City, and of the writer, for use in a feature story which is designed to show separately the part played by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the case.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8 - 341-4

Last spring the writer received a similar request and referred Mr. McCullough to the Director of Washington, at the same time suggesting to him the fact that the writer is just one of the various examiners of the laboratory and that any articles or pictures or other publicity whatever eliminate any personal reference to the writer and be confined to the display of the activities of the Bureau and the Director.

Such references as have been made to the writer as an individual in this case in any of the papers or magazines, have been made without the permission or knowledge of the writer, who has on all occasions sought to have any references made in the usual Bureau way as indicated. The success which the Bureau has had in the investigation is thoroughly appreciated in the Middle West, which has a high respect for the work of the Bureau and the laboratory.

Mr. McCullough will be remembered as the individual who has always thought highly of the Bureau and has on various occasions published stories about the Bureau's work, but who has once or twice been disgruntled, probably because of physical indisposition. He is a feature writer and his stories and pictures recently have been covering individual phases of the election fraud cases, one after the other, as a unit. If the Bureau desires to agree with his request in any way, it is suggested that detailed instructions be forwarded that suggest what is desired, whether there are any general pictures of the laboratory in Wash-

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ington and its equipment and of the Director, which are desired to be offered McCullough and of the kind of pictures, if any, he should be permitted to take of laboratory equipment here.

The writer has discussed this with Mr. Guinane, both of us feeling that this letter should be forwarded as quickly as possible so that the Bureau will be in possession of the information before receiving McCullough's communication. Mr. Guinane, of course, will handle any contacts with McCullough except those which the writer is unable to avoid.

Respectfully,

Charles A. Appel, Jr.
Special Agent

CAA/rj

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

October 1 1938

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

I am writing you regarding an article, probably for our Sunday editorial section, which I have had in mind for some time.

On numerous occasions while in Kansas City attending the vote fraud trials in United States District Court I have been impressed by the distinctive character of the testimony of Charles Appel Jr. and have had occasion to familiarize myself in a general way with his professional background.

It has occurred to me that I might be able to prepare a constructive article describing the development of the FBI laboratory and making clear that an FBI witness is no ordinary "expert" witness but impersonal, genuinely scientific, an asset and credit to the service. Opportunity would be afforded also to describe the modus operandi employed by Appel. Your direction would be emphasized.

Appel has suggested that I communicate with you. As he may leave Kansas City in a few days I would appreciate your prompt authorization. Should you see our mutual friend, Rex Collier, please give him my regards.

With best wishes, 94-8-341-5

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

S. R. McCulloch

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 10 1938	
RECEIVED	
LABORATORY	
NICHOLS	
MISS GANDY	
PERS. FILES	

Handwritten: Luch, w/10/16/38, R. Collier, 10/10/38, RBN

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

October 5, 1938

MEMORANDUM

Re: St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Information contained in the Bureau's files reflects that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch is favorable to the Bureau.

On December 24, 1936, the newspaper carried an editorial entitled "Cheap Sarcasm," which was directed at the New York police because of the criticism which they hurled upon the capture of Harry Brunette.

On January 19, 1938, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch carried an editorial entitled "Department of Justice Scores Again," commenting upon the capture of the Ross kidnaper.

On May 11, 1938, the paper carried another editorial entitled "No Lay-Offs for G-Men," which was in defense of additional appropriations for the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED

94-8-341-5	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 10 1938	
TOLSON	SPCT
LAB.	NICHOLS
W. G. C.	W. G. C.

94-8-341-5

October 7, 1938

Mr. S. R. McCulloch
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. McCulloch:

In Mr. Hoover's absence from Washington I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 1, 1938, and to assure you that Mr. Hoover is happy to make available to you several photographs dealing with the work of the Technical Laboratory of the FBI which are enclosed herewith. Likewise I am taking the liberty of enclosing several memoranda regarding cases wherein scientific evidence played an important part and I hope this material will be of assistance to you.

I know you will understand the Bureau's policy in connection with commenting upon pending cases and in the course of your article it will be quite satisfactory to refer to Mr. Appel but nevertheless I hope you will bear in mind that the Bureau is unable to make any comment on the election fraud cases at this time since they have not all been concluded and considerable investigative work remains to be done.

I am sure that if you desire Mr. Appel will be very glad to explain in greater detail the work of the Bureau's Technical Laboratory and its relationship to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

Sincerely yours,
For the Director

Harold Nathan
Assistant Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosure COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

I.I.#1-69, I.I.#1-71, I.I.#1-72, I.I.#1-74, I.I.#1-76, I.I.#1-77
Photographs, FBI-5-2, 5-7, 5-13, 5-43, 5-56

OCT 8 - 1938

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 14 1938

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

Oct. 8 1938.

Time 10:35 AM

Name Gordon Dean, tele.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Dawsey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Kleinlauf _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Schilder _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

Referred to _____

Details:

35 0 Stated that the Washington Representative of the St. Louis Post Dispatch had called him with reference to an article submitted from St. Louis by the Post Dispatch about the FBI Handwriting Experts. Mr. Dean stated that the paper was wondering if the article had been approved and when it would be returned to them. He was advised that the writer knew nothing about it. Mr. Dean asked that a check be made and he be called today.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-341-6

Mr. Nichols advises that the article was approved and mailed to the author in St. Louis yesterday; that Mr. Dean also called him, Mr. Nichols, about the article but he told Mr. Dean he knew nothing about it. Mr. Nichols is submitting a memo.

cbs.

NICHOLS

*Mr. Dean -
called line
and no article was
submitted. I told we
are sending pictures
of laboratory. He
was pleased that
he had been called.
WELL
WBR*

7/3/38

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LBN:MWC

October 8, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On the morning of October 8, Mr. Gordon Dean called my office stating that he had received an inquiry from Pete Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch regarding a letter which the St. Louis Post-Dispatch had written requesting information concerning Charlie Appel and wanted to know if I knew anything about this.

I told Mr. Dean that such matters would be handled by the Director's office and he stated that he had not called the Director's office since he knew the Director was out of town. However, he stated he would call Mr. Kleinkauf.

For your information the matter Dean has in mind has been handled and photographs have been sent the writer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch with specific comment on vote fraud cases.

Respectfully,

RECORDED & INDEXED

L. B. Nichols

94-8-341-7
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 10 1938

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-1041-453
56-287-912

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Kansas City, Missouri
November 18, 1938

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith two copies of the news article which SPENCER R. McCULLOCH has written for the Post-Dispatch with reference to the Laboratory and Mr. APPEL. Mr. APPEL borrowed a rough draft from Mr. McCULLOCH long enough to have these copies prepared. He is unable to ascertain when the article will appear and the wording used is subject to modification.

Mr. APPEL states that Mr. McCULLOCH claimed he could not submit the article to the Bureau for review before publication and these copies were obtained without his knowledge.

Very truly yours,

E. P. Guinane
E. P. GUINANE,
Special Agent in Charge.

CAA:B
Encs.
PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 39063 ELW/JAR/CH
ON 2/6/01
931222

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

94-8-341-8
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 21 1938
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
NATHAN
LAB 6
EAMM
OLGG
NICHOLS
IDENT. UNIT
ONE
Miss Gandy

By Spencer R. McGulloch

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. :-A pivotal factor in the now nationally known vote fraud trials in the United States District Court here has been the scientific analysis and interpretation of forged and altered ballots which has thrown new light on a comparatively little known activity of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and has resulted in disclosures that certain individuals marked scores of ballots while others converted Republican to Democratic votes in wholesale fashion.

Time after time in the unbroken series of convictions juries have found the overwhelming physical evidence of gross fraud to be the conclusive point in the Government's case. Additional thousands of phoney and mutilated ballots were examined also in preparation for cases which did not come to trial when defendants pleaded guilty or "no contest" and threw themselves on the mercy of the Court.

This mass of scientifically prepared evidence affords an unusual illustration of one phase of the myriad activities of an unusual institution--the technical laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, conceded by criminologists to be the world's greatest laboratory of police science. It was incidentally, the first national laboratory of the scientific analysis of evidence to be available to all peace officers, down to the town marshall of the most remote community.

Of such magnitude was the scope of the city-wide investigation growing out of blatantly corrupt practices at the 1936 national election that the laboratory, which is located in Washington, was forced to virtually set up a field laboratory in the Federal building here in order to handle the mass of impounded ballots.

It is directed by Charles A. Appel, Jr., documentary and handwriting specialist who was chosen by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to establish the crime detection laboratory in Washington six years ago. Appel, who was played a part in every major kidnapping case of this era, including the Lindbergh case which afforded an impetus for the establishment of the laboratory, has appeared as a key Government witness in all but one of the vote fraud cases. He has summarized

94-8-341-9

and scientifically interpreted the findings of the "vote fraud laboratory". His resumes, given coldly, precisely, impartially, have never been challenged successfully. Most of the defense attorneys appeared to be as interested as the jurors in his presentation and made scant attempt to attack it.

The Kansas City investigation has necessitated the minute and microscopic examination of more than 18,000 ballots culled from a mass of 260,000 confiscated by the government, some of them subject to future examination. The sudden seizure of the ballots at the outset of the investigation took the Pendergast controlled board of election commissioners by surprise and resulted in the discovery of a mine of evidence.

Besides examining ballots for traces of alterations it has been necessary to compare handwritings in poll books, tally sheets, registers, and initials on the back of ballots besides scrutinizing each ballot for the tell-tale print of fingers that had no legal right to touch it.

The primary purposes of the ballot analyses were to determine whether ballots were marked en masse, to ascertain by a study of characteristic strokes how many in each precinct were marked by the same person, to discover whether an erasure had been made or vote otherwise altered and to develop latent finger prints, that is, prints not visible to the naked eye.

To do this, Appel and his staff examined the ballots microscopically. They treated some with chemicals to bring out latent finger prints. When they completed the study of a sack of ballots from a precinct they tabulated results, prepared enlarged photographs and even motion pictures to illustrate the silent evidence of the ballots. In every case, this correspondent has observed, it "hit the jury right between the eyes."

True to their impartially scientific attitude the research staff never acquainted themselves with the other evidence in the vote fraud cases. They didn't even know who was on trial in many instances. They merely spoke for the ballots.

When microscopic scrutiny indicated the presence of latent finger prints such ballots were treated with iodine fumes. The paper would absorb the fumes. The ballot would first turn yellow and then brown. But more iodine was absorbed where the finger had rested so that the print would stand out in deeper shade, usually as a conspicuous blue due to the chemical

re-action induced by starchy paper.

Results often "hooked" defendant precinct political workers, even cops, who had no legal right to handle the ballots but who played their roles in conformity with the brazen practices of deliverable machine politics. Indentations on many ballots, seen thru the microscopes, showed they were marked when superimposed, torn from the top of a pad, stuffed willy-nilly into the ballot box.

The task of analysing the X marks on the ballots presented a more complicated problem. Asked to amplify his evidence concerning his examination, detailed in the Post-Dispatch as given at the trials, Appel observed:

"Obviously, there are not so many characteristics in an X-mark as in handwriting. The more opportunity for the expression of marked mannerisms, as in writing, the easier to detect the hand of an individual. Examination of marks resembles inspection of initials. The field is limited. Scientifically, however, it is possible often to determine the number of X's made by an individual but not the identity of the individual. His identity, of course, may be disclosed thru contributing evidence or circumstances."

In examining the cross-marks consideration is given to size, its size in relation to the circle in which it is placed, and the direction of stroke. Some of the series made by individuals were uniformly drawn neatly in the circle. Others were boldly scrawled over it.

Analysis of the typical stroke indicated it was heavier at the beginning with the line thinning as the pencil was lifted from the paper. Almost invariably, a twist at the end of the line would show the direction preparatory to writing the next line, indicating which line was made first. Microscopic examination to capitate such individual characteristics demonstrated also the pressure used and frequently showed the same type of pencil was employed. Fragments of erasers also were studied.

Appel, a man of mystery to Kansas City politicians and trial spectators, observed that were a suspect to tender a sample X it would be valueless for comparative purposes. Conditions under which the mark was made originally, he pointed out, may never be duplicated while an individual under suspicion could change his style of making a cross-mark with greater

ease than he could disguise his handwriting which has numerous personal characteristics.

This handwriting specialist, now 43, a graduate of the law school of Georgetown University, who entered the FBI when J. Edgar Hoover, acting director in 1924, eschewed politics and called for law-trained men, scouts the idea that a person's character may be determined by handwriting. Such a concept, said Appel, who is professionally and personally modest, is predicated on "legerdermain" not based on experimentation with individuals of known characteristics. On the contrary, he added, pure science is the recognition by experiment of factors which produce known results.

Despite penmanship courses which create definite styles he has never found two handwritings alike. Individual mannerisms, a crossing of a T, a turn of the I, are bound to creep in. In dealing with extortion notes, as in the case of those written by Bruno Richard Hauptmann in the Lindbergh kidnapping it is assumed the writing is disguised. Invariably, Appel explained, the writer writes under purposely difference conditions, holds his pen a different way than usual, generally writes vertically. But a slight reversion to character, no matter how minute, usually gives him away to the analyst.

The evolution of the laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which started in one room, marks the development of scientific crime detection. Now it occupies more than 30 rooms in the Department of Justice building, is directed by Edmund P. Coffey, who succeeded Appel in 1934 when he was assigned to special cases in the field. Only three precincts of the Kansas City ballots have been referred directly to the Washington laboratory with its intricate and varied equipment.

Although the vote fraud study reflects the greatest mass examination of evidence ever undertaken in this country it constitutes a relatively simple example of the myriad and highly-specialized functions of the crime laboratory. Its status is universally recognized today, a far cry from the plaint of old line coppers that the use of the microscope was "Sherlock Holmes nonsense". Now Hoover has found that its facilities, available to all without cost, are eagerly sought, stands ready to afford them to any law enforcement agency.

Illustrative of the varied nature of its work may be mentioned its development of blood analysis. It determines not only whether stains are made by human blood but ascertains what blood grouping a human specimen fits. Specialists have multiplied the customary four types. Such findings often automatically eliminate a suspect or keep him under suspicion.

Examination of human substances constitutes a major FBI laboratory development. In one instance it was possible to determine that skin under the finger nails of a murdered woman was human skin from a definite bodily area. Skin from the face of her assailant matched scratches upon a suspect.

Since the identification of anything depends upon existant characteristics and points of comparison some research activities of the laboratory offer unusual potentialities. The analysis of hair is a case in point, with an effort made to find additional human characteristics. As it is now, characteristics include color, length, and an oval or round cross section. It may be determined whether the specimen is human hair, if it is from a man or woman, possibly their race, the portion of the body from which it came. But for practical purposes it has not yet been shown that no two human heads of hair are alike as in the case of fingerprints.

The bureau deals also with documents, handwriting, metals, fiber analysis, bullets, firearms, and various forms of highly-technical analysis. A blade of a broken knife may be identified through a study of the mollecular structure of iron. Microchemical analysis bears on minute quantities of poison. Spectro-analysis defines small quantites of metal.

How fabric analysis aids in solving crimes was shown anew last spring in the murder of Hoke Davis, a Gastonia, N.C., rent collector. He was struck on the head, then strangled by a piece of material resembling portions of a dress. The FBI laboratory established that material found on the premises of a suspect matched. Convictions resulted.

A case that literally hung by a thread was determined through microscopic analysis of a thread from clothing found on the fender of an automobile driven by a Delaware hit and run driver. It proved to correspond with material in the suspect's coat, although the possibility was conceded there were similar coats. But it clinched a case introduced by "Surrounding

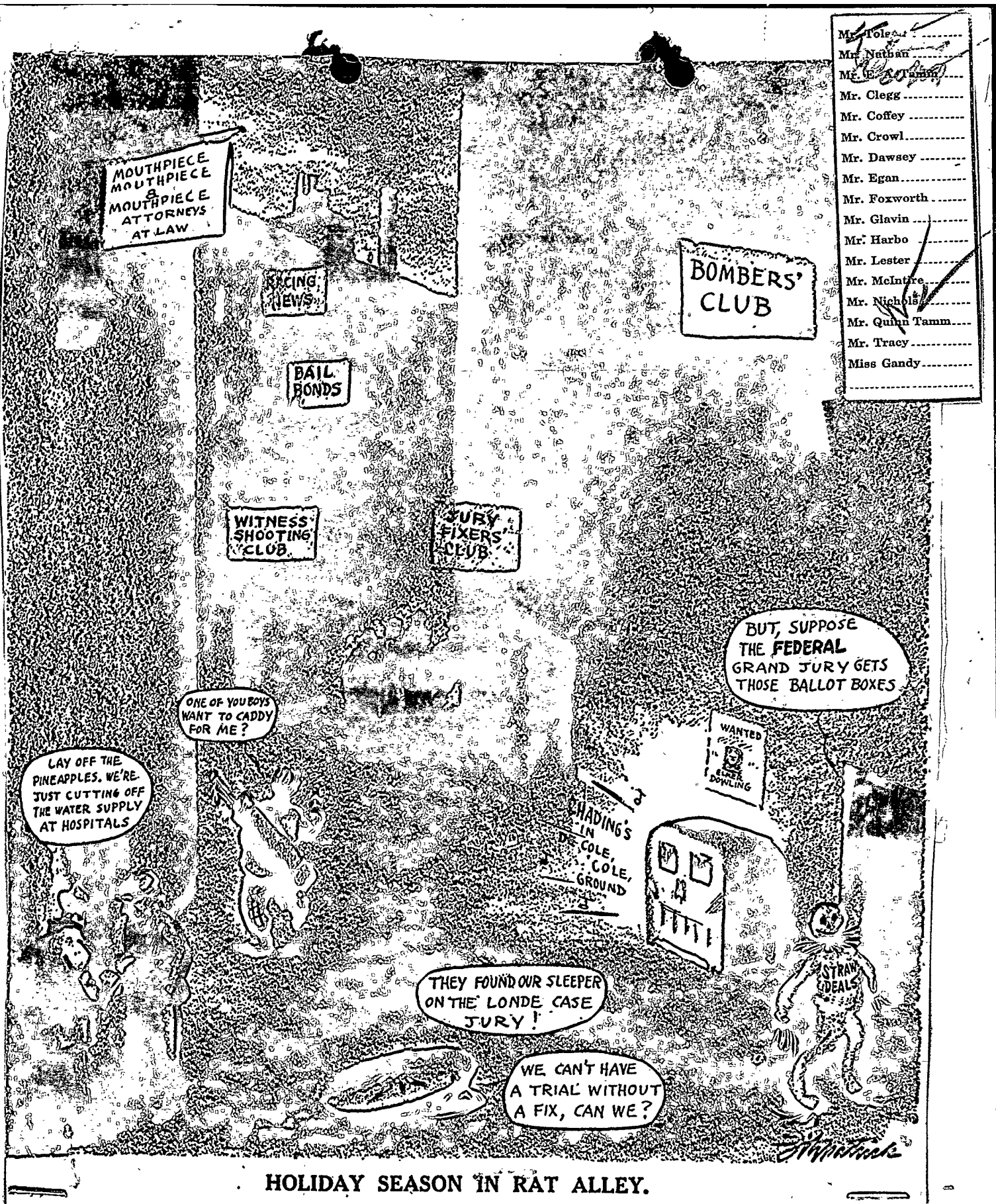
circumstances." Another example of scientific crime detection analysis occurred in the case of Hom Fook Neo, found stabbed to death, Dec. 31, last at Omaha, Nebr. A brown overcoat button with clinging threads was found nearby. Bloodstains were found on a suspect's coat. All was forwarded to the FBI laboratory. Faced with the result of its analysis, the suspect pleaded guilty.

So minute are its analytic facilities that blood and other elements may be examined for alcoholic content. Its Ballistics experiments have solved numerous cases involving firearms.

Altered figures, as well as altered Kansas City votes, fall within its purview. Only a few months ago, for example, authorities of Albany County, Wyoming, asked the F.B.I. to examine two cash receipt books from the automobile registration department of the county treasurer's office where a shortage had been discovered. Laboratory examination disclosed pertinent erasures and substitutions. Handwriting investigation also pointed to a suspect who was subsequently convicted.

Such instances could be multiplied readily. The FBI laboratory works at full blast all the time. Its duties are increased as additional officers throughout the country avail themselves of its free assistance.

In Kansas City, Appel, devoted to "the chief", continues to go calmly about his business. His coldly correct disclosures have pierced to the heart of the notorious vote fraud cases, have remained uncontradicted, have made even materialistic politicians respect and fear him and the service which he exemplifies.



Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Crowl	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. McIntire	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

HOLIDAY SEASON IN RAT ALLEY.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH,
St. Louis, Missouri,
December 16, 1938.

Daniel R. Fitzpatrick,
Cartoonist.

94-8-341-8*

12/17/38

94-8-341-8X

December 27, 1938

LBN:JEM

Special Agent in Charge
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:

In the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for December 16, 1938, there appeared a cartoon entitled "Holiday Season In Bat Alley," drawn by Daniel R. Fitzpatrick.

It is desired that you endeavor to secure the original of this cartoon for inclusion in the collection maintained in the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Crowl.....
Mr. Dawsey.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. McIntire.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 27 1938

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-341-8X

169

W. H. C. 12/28/38

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Saint Louis, Missouri

January 11, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to Bureau letter dated December 27, 1938, requesting that the original cartoon by Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, which appeared in the St. Louis Post Dispatch, December 16, 1938, entitled "Holiday Season In Rat Alley" be secured and forwarded to the Bureau, please be advised that Cartoonist Daniel R. Fitzpatrick has informed that he will be very glad to furnish to the Bureau the original of the above mentioned cartoon. However, at the present time, the above mentioned cartoon is on display at Radio Station KSD, St. Louis, Missouri, and it is expected that Station KSD will be finished with the cartoon within the next two weeks, after which time the cartoon will be given to the Bureau with the compliments of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Fitzpatrick will be further contacted relative to this cartoon, after the lapse of two weeks, and the Bureau will be further advised.

Very truly yours,

G. B. Norris
G. B. NORRIS
Special Agent in Charge

ELC:DB
62-831

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-341-9
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 14 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Saint Louis, Missouri,
January 13, 1939.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to Bureau letter dated December 27, 1938, requesting that the original cartoon by Daniel R. Fitzpatrick entitled "Holiday Season in Rat Alley", which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for December 16, 1938, be secured and forwarded to the Bureau, please be advised that Mr. Daniel R. Fitzpatrick has delivered the original of said cartoon to this Office for the Bureau with his compliments, and the same is being transmitted to the Bureau under separate cover by insured Parcel Post.

Mr. Fitzpatrick expressed regret at his inability to comply immediately with the Bureau's request, as mentioned in my letter of January 11, 1939, but the original cartoon has been on display by the Post-Dispatch at its new radio newspaper station. Mr. Fitzpatrick stated that he was very much pleased indeed to be able to serve the Bureau by furnishing to it this original cartoon.

Very truly yours,

G. B. NORRIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

EEC:djh
62-831-
cc Package

RECORDED INDEXED

Let. to Fitzpatrick
1-20-39
LBN

94-8-341-10	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JAN 16 1939	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	RECEIVED

Original attached
Cyrus Records
1/15/39 - JLN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 4238 1-24- 1939.

Phone 245
256

TO: _____	Director	_____	Mr. Coffey
_____	Mr. Tolson	_____	Mr. Crowl
_____	Mr. Nathan	_____	Mr. Harbo
_____	Mr. Clegg	_____	Mr. Keblinger
_____	Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____	Mr. Lester
_____	Mr. Foxworth	_____	Mr. Renneberger
_____	Mr. Egan	_____	Mr. Quinn Tamm
_____	Mr. Glavin	_____	Mr. Tracy
_____	Miss Gandy	✓ _____	Files Section
_____	Mr. _____	_____	Mail Room
_____	Miss _____	_____	Supply Room

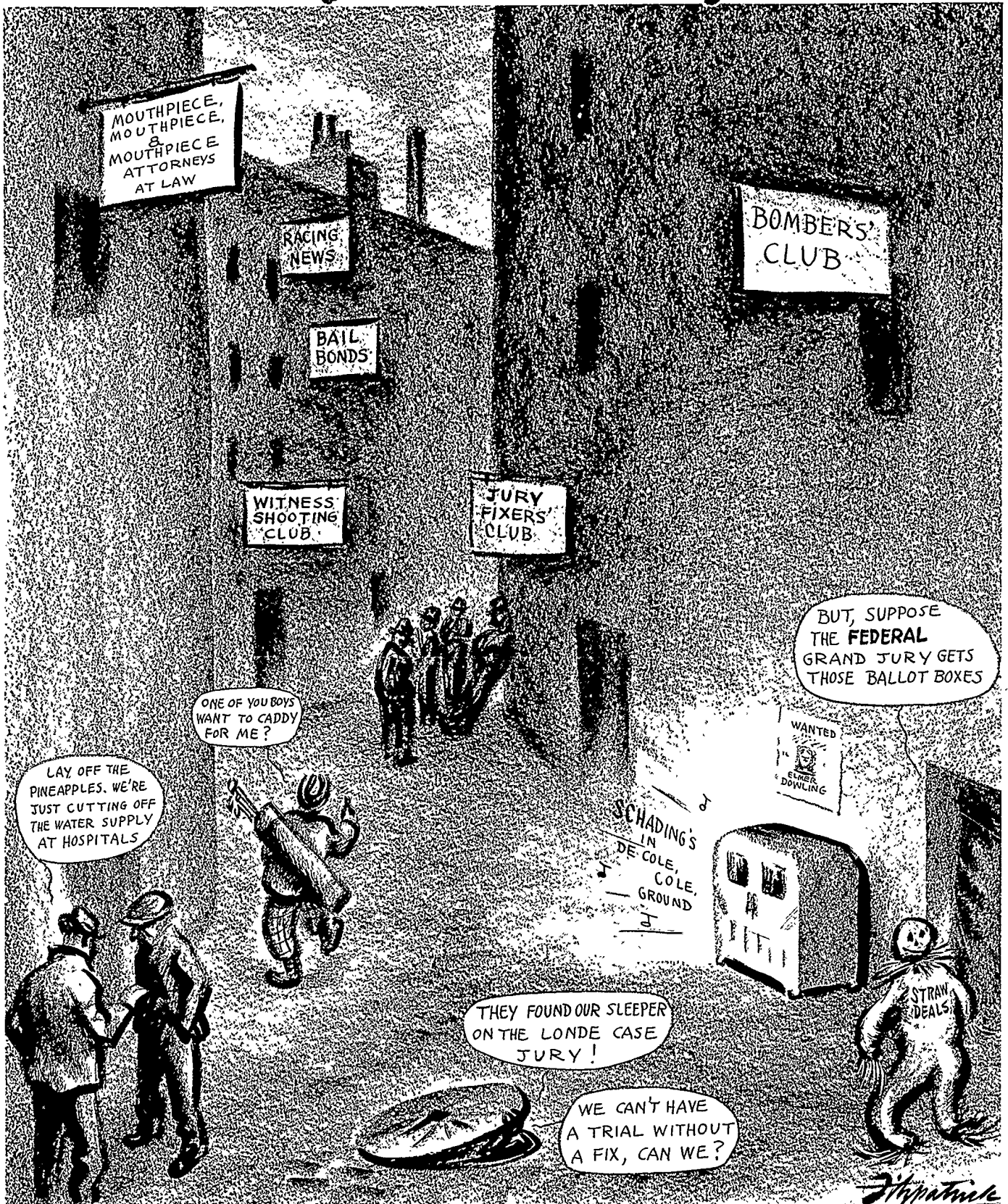
CRIME RECORDS SECTION

_____	Mr. Holloman	_____	Miss Cunningham
_____	Mr. McCabe	_____	Miss Lurz
_____	Mr. McGuire	_____	NOTE & RETURN
_____	Mr. Suttler	_____	FOR APPROPRIATE
_____	Mr. Valentine	_____	ACTION
_____	SEE ME	_____	SEND FILE

RD-10

L. B. Nichols

94-8-341-10



HOLIDAY SEASON IN RAT ALLEY

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH
DECEMBER 16, 1938

LBN:HHB

RECEIVED

January 20, 1939

94-8-341-10

Mr. Daniel R. Fitzpatrick
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick:

I have received from Mr. G. B. Norris, Special Agent in Charge of this Bureau's St. Louis, Missouri, Field Division, your original cartoon entitled "Holiday Season in Bat Alley", which you so kindly made available to me.

I am indeed pleased to have this to include among the collection of original cartoons maintained in my reception room, and I want to thank you for your thoughtfulness and courtesy in making this drawing available to me.

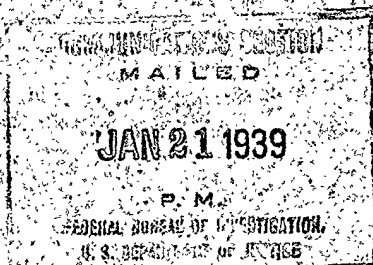
With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CC - St. Louis

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy



NDV:JC

April 12, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attached you will find an editorial which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri, on April 4, 1939, entitled "A Challenge to All Peace Officers," which I thought you might like to read.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

3 ENCL. T

94-8-341-11
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 13 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
★ APR 12 1939 ★
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

check
4-12

B. H. Reese: Managing Editor

Ray Crowley-City Editor

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo., April 4, 1939.

*Jolson
Nichols
Clegg*

A CHALLENGE TO ALL PEACE OFFICERS

Attorney-General Frank Murphy told the graduating class of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy it was up to them to answer totalitarian nations' charges that democracies are unable to suppress crime and preserve internal order. Adding that crime in this country is an "enormous problem," Murphy said it must be checked "without sacrificing a single one of the liberties that make us a democracy."

The new Attorney-General certainly knew whereof he spoke, since it was but a few days before his address that the crumbling Pendergast gang sent its emissaries to Washington in a vain attempt to stop Federal co-operation with Gov. Stark's campaign to clean up Kansas City. And under gang rule in Kansas City, the liberties of democracy have been suppressed at the polls by the police that should have upheld them. The Nazi press, in playing up crime in the United States, could pick no better example than Kansas City.

And Gov. Stark is making a seven-day week job of his office, in open violation of the rules of the Kansas City Union.

*A D U
m
att. General
4/12/39*

94-8-341-11

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

me September 25, 1939.

Time 2:31 p.m.

J Name Mr. Mulcahy - tele

y Referred to _____

Details:

He inquired whether it would be possible to arrange to have Mr. and Mrs. Fuerbringer of the St. Louis Post Dispatch shown through the Bureau this afternoon.

Arrangements were made for Mr. Gingell to conduct them on a tour.

dls

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-341-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 26 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
FOUR
MENDENHALL
MISS GANDY

Hug

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. N. ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Crowl ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Lawler ✓
Mr. Lester ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sears ✓
Mr. Q. Tamm ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Schildecker ✓
Miss Boehm ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

H:JMU:PK

September 29, 1939

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer
Publisher
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Pulitzer:

Upon my return to Washington I read the editorial, "Those Men to 'Lepke'", which appeared in the August 27, 1939, issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. In reading the editorial I was assailed with the thought that the writer must have had a misunderstanding as to the true status of Louis "Lepke" Buchalter, as far as his apprehension by the FBI was concerned.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation started its investigation of Buchalter in 1932, when information was first received relative to his violation of Federal laws under the jurisdiction of this organization. He has been a fugitive and as such earnestly sought by the FBI since July 6, 1937, at which time he failed to appear in Federal Court, thereby forfeiting bail which he had posted.

Since that time, in view of his dangerous character, I have personally followed the case in an effort to bring about his early apprehension. His recent surrender thus was not the result of a belated endeavor, but the result of a vigorous investigation which had been in progress for a period of seven years.

After the investigation of any suspicious offense has been completed and the fugitive taken into custody, this Bureau has no recourse against the individual to the United States Marshal, who in turn will hold him for

F. B. I.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-8-341-13
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 4 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Mr. Joseph Pulitzer

-2-

September 29, 1939

prosecution by the United States Attorney. This Bureau has no jurisdiction over whether the individual is to be tried or who will try him, since it is a fact-finding organization and the evidence gathered must be passed upon by the Prosecuting Attorney of the Federal Government.

I fully appreciate your past cooperation and the various editorial comments which have appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch from time to time, expressing your understanding and approval of our efforts in the law enforcement field, and I was surprised to learn that an editorial writer of your paper was apparently laboring under the misconception that the Federal Bureau of Investigation just recently interested itself in the Buchalter case.

I feel that this editorial might plant in the mind of the average citizen a seed of misunderstanding as to the true status of the FBI.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

cc St. Louis

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
304 COMMERCIAL BLDG.

NO.

SYMBOL

Post-Dispatch (ID)
St. Louis, Mo.

DATE

5-27-39

WHOSE MAN IS "LEPKE"?

Object of an intense man hunt by both the Department of Justice and New York City authorities, Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, described by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey as the nation's No. 1 industrial racketeer, has given himself up. This triumph of law enforcement is not to be discounted merely because the notorious gangster chose to make Columnist Walter Winchell his intermediary in surrendering. It has been evident all the while that some good must come of it if J. Edgar Hoover continued his association with the New York gossip columnist and cafe society long enough.

Another serio-comic aspect of the situation is the fact that "Lepke" has become a pawn in the rivalry between Attorney-General Murphy and Mr. Dewey over the unofficial title of champion gang-buster and racket-smasher. The Department of Justice has charged its new quarry with crimes conviction for which would entail sentences totaling 164 years. In most states, the law presumes that any sentence over 99 years is an academic matter, but Mr. Dewey has stated that his office has indictments sufficient to send the racketeer to prison for 500 years.

It would seem to be the part of fairness, to say nothing of magnanimity, for Attorney-General Murphy to turn the criminal over to Mr. Dewey. It is Dewey who started and has carried on with remarkable success the war against labor racketeers in metropolitan New York. It is he who burrowed into the subterranean maze of industrial gangsterism and brought the names of "Lepke" and "Currah" to light. Except for him, the Department of Justice might hardly have known enough of "Lepke's" identity to send out an order for his arrest.

Let Dewey handle "Lepke." By all the rules of the game, he is Dewey's man, and Dewey can make the best use of him in bringing together the strands of evidence needed to catch other top-flight New York gangsters. It will be a sorry outcome if partisan rivalry is allowed to prevent co-operation between the District Attorney and the Department of Justice.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Searo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy ✓

ack - 9-28-39
RCH

Joseph
Pulitzer
Pub.
already on ml

no card
9/18
mve

LLOYD C. STARK
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
STATE OF MISSOURI
JEFFERSON CITY

October 19, 1939

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. London	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	✓

My dear Edgar:

Im The St. Louis Post-Dispatch is interested in using the two photographs you sent me showing incidents of the graduation program at the National Police Academy.

The Post-Dispatch carries a Sunday section called "Pictures", which is one of the most elaborate rotogravure sections published by any newspaper in the country. Their facilities make possible an excellent reproduction of such photographs as those under discussion.

However, it is necessary to give the Post-Dispatch a release from the photographer covering the right of publication. Will you be so kind as to make the necessary arrangement with the photographer, instructing him to bill me personally for the charges involved?

One photograph shows me talking with Attorney General Murphy and you seated nearby. The other is a picture of Mr. Murphy shaking hands with Lieutenant Barker of Miami, Florida, while you and I stand beside him.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd C. Stark
Governor

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-341-14
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 26 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
HENDON
MISS GANDY

ack
10-25-39
mm

October 25, 1939

RECORDED

94-8-341-14

Honorable Lloyd C. Stark
The Governor of Missouri
Jefferson City, Missouri

My dear Governor Stark:

I have received your letter dated October 19, 1939, and it is a pleasure to grant permission to have the photographs taken during the FBI National Police Academy Graduation and Reunion reproduced in the rotogravure section of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in accordance with your desire.

I am enclosing copies of the photographs which you may wish to furnish to the newspaper.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Miss Gandy

Photo showing Govt Lloyd C Stark of Mo addressind the graduation g-class of the 12th Session of FBI NPA, 9/30/39

Photo showing Frank Murphy, Atty Gen of US, and Gov Lloyd C. Stark of Mo, J Edgar Hoover, Dir, 9/30/39.

OCT 25 1939

F. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

JOSEPH PULITZER
© ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

October 20th 1939

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Forgive my delay in answering your letter of
September 29th.

I regret that our editorial, intended to be
light and facetious, gave the impression that you had only
recently interested yourself in the Lepke case.

If you wish to refute this by writing us an
appropriate letter of correction, I shall be glad to see to it
that it is published in our columns. Certainly we don't want
to do you or the F.B.I. an injustice, for I greatly respect and
admire the fine work that you are doing.

Faithfully yours,

Joseph Pulitzer

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

194-8-341-15
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 3 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
HENDON
Miss Gandy

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sears	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 60-1501-3899X

The adv.

MMC:MM

October 27, 1939

RECORDED 94-8-341-15

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer
Publisher
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Pulitzer:

I wish to acknowledge your letter
dated October 20, 1939, and I want to thank
you for writing as you did.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gandy	

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ NOV 2 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
F. B. I.
OCT 28 1939
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-1501-3809

[Handwritten signature]

LLOYD C. STARK
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
STATE OF MISSOURI
JEFFERSON CITY

November 6, 1939

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sears	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	✓

38 moved

section 14

My dear Edgar:

Thank you very much for
your letter of October 25th,
together with copies of photo-
graphs.

I deeply appreciate your
granting permission to have the
photographs reproduced in the
rotogravure section of the St.
Louis Post-Dispatch.

With my personal regards,
I am,

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd C. Stark
Governor

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-341-16

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

TOLSON

HENDON

MISS GANDY

Old Louis Post Dispatch

2m

EDITORS WARN OF ASSAULT ON FREE SPEECH

Defend Right To Take Issue With Courts

The American Society of Newspaper Editors yesterday adopted a resolution urging "the utmost vigilance against a recently exhibited tendency on the part of some judges to extend the conception of contempt of court into an unwarranted assault upon the Bill of Rights."

"This assault," the resolution stated, "if persisted in, will soon expose any citizen to arrest and imprisonment who ventures publicly to criticize, or even to comment upon, current judicial decisions, however debatable they may be."

Ralph Coghlan Speaks

The resolution referred to the case of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, whose editor of the editorial page, Ralph Coghlan, now faces a 20-day jail term and \$200 fine for criticizing a court decision freeing a State representative charged with extortion.

Coghlan himself spoke to the editors yesterday, declaring that "far from being a harsh and eager critic of the courts, the press as a whole has been overawed and tardy in speaking out against inefficiency, bias, and corruption on the bench."

Tom Wallace, editor, the Louisville (Ky.) Times, was elected new president of the society, replacing Donald J. Sterling, of the Portland (Oreg.) Journal.

War Reporters Lauded

Other new officers are: M. V. Atwood, associate editor, the Gannett Newspapers, first vice-president; Dwight Marvin, editor Troy (N.Y.) Record, second vice-president; Nathaniel R. Howard, editor the Cleveland News, secretary; E. S. Beck, assistant editor-in-chief, Chicago Tribune, treasurer.

A second resolution "saluted with pride and admiration the corps of American correspondents abroad who, in war and in disaster, with the handicap of faulty communication, or in an atmosphere too often of hostility and suspicion, under censorship and official pressure, amid personal hardship and dangers in an isolation frequently demanding unusual resources of resolution and initiative, are making available to the American people in honestly edited newspapers, uncontrolled by propaganda, the best information available on world affairs."

Ickes Joins in Debate

The convention ended last night with an off-the-record debate between Secretary Harold Ickes, of the Department of the Interior; Senator Claude Pepper (D.), of Florida; Glenn Frank, Republican essayist, and Wendell Willkie, utilities executive, at a banquet in the Willard Hotel. William Allen White, of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, was referee.

Also scheduled for the banquet was a motion picture loaned by the White House Correspondents Association entitled "Mr. Big Stays in Washington—Or Does He?"

Earlier, M. G. Sullivan, circulation director of the Gannett newspapers and a director of the International Circulation Managers Association, declared radio news broadcasts had not hurt the sale of newspapers.

150 Editors Assemble

He said the radio cannot give as complete coverage of local news as the papers. Radio listeners still consult their newspapers for details and accuracy. "And after hearing a spot news broadcast of a big European story will run for their newspaper to learn all that happened. They still like to see it in print," Sullivan added.

Nearly 150 editors, assembled in the auditorium of the National Press Club yesterday morning, applauded drawing, modest James M. Thomson, publisher, the Item-Tribune, New Orleans, for his description of his paper's battle against the Huey Long machine.

Several times Thomson offered to cut short his lengthy paper "because I have been subjected too often to long speeches"—but the editors shouted for him to continue.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. McIntire _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Pers. Files _____
Adm. Files _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

APR 20 1940

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

94-8-341A

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nathan _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Lester _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Newspaper Editors Warned of Trend Toward Gag Rule

Any citizen who criticizes a court decision may face possible imprisonment if recent judicial rulings are upheld, the American Society of Newspaper Editors was warned last night by Ralph Coghlan, St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial chief who is free on bond pending appeal of a 20-day contempt sentence.

Mr. Coghlan related the events which brought his citation and declared that lawyers should bend their efforts toward judicial reform so far-reaching that press criticism of the bench would be unnecessary.

A few minutes after his address, the gathering adopted a resolution urging: "The utmost vigilance against a recently exhibited tendency of some judges to extend the conception of contempt of court into an unwarranted assault on the Bill of Rights—an assault which, if persisted in, will soon expose any citizen to arrest and imprisonment who ventures publically to criticize, or

even comment upon, current judicial decisions, however debatable they may be."

The Society's two-day convention was closed with a banquet at the Willard Hotel. Officers elected yesterday were:

Tom Wallace editor of the Louisville Times, president to succeed Donald J. Sterling of the Portland, Ore., Journal; M. V. Atwood, first vice president; Dwight Maryin, second vice president; Nathaniel Howard, secretary, and E. S. Beck, treasurer.

APR 20 1940

94-8-341 A

WASH. NEWS

CIRCULAR FILE
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

DATE 4-6-40

CHAS. A. FELL, Editor

The Press And The Courts

Among the other rights of a free press there has been general recognition in America of the right of newspapers to criticize the decisions or actions of the courts. Occasionally that right is challenged. It has been challenged recently in California, where the question remains to be settled. More recently it has been challenged in Missouri, where *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, one of America's great newspapers, has been adjudged in contempt of court.

Circuit Judge Thomas J. Rowe has fined the paper \$2,000 and imposed fines and jail sentences on two of its staff members because of two editorials and a cartoon criticizing the court for dismissing an extortion charge against a member of the Missouri Legislature. The editor of the editorial page, Ralph Coghlan, was fined \$200 and sentenced to 20 days in jail, and the cartoonist, Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, was subjected to a fine of \$100 and a 10-day sentence.

As a matter of course, an appeal has been taken. *The Post-Dispatch*, saying that the real issue in this case is freedom of the press, declares that it will not be intimidated or shackled or gagged.

If the right of a free press does not include the right to criticize courts honestly, fairly and sincerely, then freedom of the press is curtailed, and newspapers cannot perform one of their most important functions. Of course, newspaper criticism of a court must be expressed with propriety. As a rule, for example, a newspaper should not comment critically on a case in court until the case has been disposed of; and the St. Louis court had disposed of the case in question when *The Post-Dispatch* made its criticism.

Our courts are not sacrosanct. They are not above criticism. While the majesty of the law is to be respected, judges are fallible human beings, and in a democracy they must be subject to fair and proper criticism by the press when occasion arises. For no other branch of our government deals more directly with the life, the liberty and the property of the citizen, and no other governmental agency is more intimately concerned with the public welfare than the judiciary.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

13-11

94-8-341A

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nathan _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Lester _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Freedom of Press

A contempt case which promises to become historic has resulted in jail sentences and fines for two members of the editorial staff of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and a two-thousand-dollar fine for the paper because of editorials and a cartoon assailing a circuit judge and a prosecutor for dismissing an extortion charge against a member of the Missouri Legislature.

In a civil case prior to the criminal action, and involving the same principals, another judge had found that some ten thousand dollars had changed hands secretly and illegally. Severance proceedings in the criminal case then enabled separate trials of two defendants. After the case against the state legislator had been presented, the court ordered his acquittal, and the other indictment was not pressed. The Post-Dispatch, long noted as a vigorous crusader for clean government, denounced the action in vigorous language, and the contempt citation quickly followed.

The Post-Dispatch set up as a defense the constitutional right of a newspaper to express an honest opinion about judicial conduct. It was pointed out that the paper's expression in no way interfered with the course of justice; that the trials had been concluded, and the defendants were not subject to further prosecution on the charges. The attorney for the court fell back on a case decided in the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1903 adjudging a newspaper in contempt for comment after a trial presumably had been concluded.

As the case now stands, the questions of the alleged impropriety of the court's conduct and the appropriateness of the language used by the newspaper in its criticism become of secondary importance. If the editorial comment was false the judge and the prosecutor had the remedy of a libel action. Should the mere fact of their judicial status, after the particular case in question had been closed, be construed as justifying the use of a contempt proceeding, in which the deciding judge is also the complaining party?

If this question should be answered in the affirmative it is not difficult to conceive of a situation in which a newspaper might hesitate to engage in even the most legitimate criticism of a court's action. Yet there have been many cases, some in the recent past, in which venality on the part of judges has been brought to light by newspaper action. Obviously, this question of whether a judge by threat of a contempt proceeding, should be permitted to put himself beyond the reach of criticism while also enjoying the protection of the libel laws is one closely affecting the public interest. It is to be hoped that the Post-Dispatch, should such action become necessary, will not stop short of securing a Supreme Court ruling on the issue.

APR -4 1940

WASH. STAR

94-8-341A

Post-Dispatch Hits Conviction, Says It Will Not Be Gagged

Publisher Pulitzer Sees Court Action as Threat To Freedom of Press

By the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Asserting the contempt of court conviction of the Post-Dispatch was a challenge to the American principle of freedom of the press, Publisher Joseph Pulitzer in an editorial today declared the newspaper would not be "intimidated, shackled or gagged."

The statement was signed by Mr. Pulitzer, son of the founder of the Post-Dispatch. It was the first editorial signed by him to be printed in the newspaper.

Circuit Judge Thomas J. Rowe, who initiated the contempt action, fined the Post-Dispatch \$2,000 yesterday because of two editorials and a cartoon criticizing dismissal in his court of an extortion charge against State Representative Edward M. Brady.

Ralph Coghlan, editor of the editorial page, was sentenced to 20 days in jail and fined \$200 and Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, noted cartoonist, was sentenced to 10 days and fined \$100. A contempt citation against Managing Editor Ben H. Reese was dismissed.

Writ Filed Later.

As soon as Judge Rowe's decision was announced, the newspaper's counsel prepared the necessary papers and two attorneys drove to the State capitol at Jefferson City, where applications for a writ of habeas corpus for Mr. Coghlan and Mr. Fitzpatrick and a writ of certiorari for the newspaper were filed with the Missouri Supreme Court.

The court ordered the two newsmen freed on \$500 bond each pending a hearing on Judge Rowe's contempt judgment and issued a "stop order" blocking temporarily enforcement of the fine against the Post-Dispatch.

The order directed no further action in the case temporarily, gave the Post-Dispatch five days to file suggestions in support of its plea, the State attorneys five days thereafter to answer in opposition and the newspaper five additional days to reply to the opposition.

After that the case will go into the court for a decision whether to issue the certiorari and review the contempt case. The next Supreme Court conference is tentatively set for early in May.

Held in Sheriff's Custody.

Mr. Coghlan and Mr. Fitzpatrick have been held in custody in the office of Sheriff James J. Fitzsimmons. Judge Rowe had said in court that he "did not want" these men rushed to jail without having the proper opportunity to make their arrangements.

Mr. Brady and John P. Nick, deposed head of the Motion Picture Operators' Union in St. Louis, had been indicted jointly on the extortion charge, resulting from an alleged payment of \$10,000 by theater owners in 1936 to forestall a wage increase.

Judge Rowe last January 11 sustained a defense demurrer at the trial of Mr. Nick and on March 4, at Judge Rowe's suggestion, Circuit Attorney Franklin Miller dropped the charge against Mr. Brady.

Under the caption "The Post-Dispatch Will Not Be Gagged," Publisher Pulitzer, in his editorial today, reviewed the contempt proceedings briefly, and then stated:

"The real issue in this case has to do with the most sacred part of the Constitution of the United States—the Bill of Rights. This Bill of Rights is the very heart of the American form of Government. It consists of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, without the assurance of which the Constitution itself would never have been adopted. The reason for this lay in the fears of the young American tradesmen, farmers and lawyers who drew up the Bill of Rights that they were in danger of losing those liberties for which they had risked their lives in the American Revolution.

Liberties Symbolized.

"Those are the liberties which the Statue of Liberty so dramatically symbolizes. They are the liberties that spell American human freedom—that freedom which represents the burning, scorching, blazing difference between American democracy and German National Socialism, Italian Fascism and Russian Communism. Those liberties give every good citizen in the United States, within certain eminently proper limitations, the right to worship as he pleases, speak as he pleases, assemble and criticize as he pleases and edit a newspaper as he pleases.

"This last right is known as freedom of the press. Its guarantee is to be found in the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

"A similar provision stands in the constitution of Missouri.

"Out of this amendment restraining Congress from abridging the freedom of the press there has grown in this country a code of law, including countless decisions of the courts, protecting the press from unwarranted attacks; not only by Congress, by the State Legislatures and by the Executive, but by the courts themselves.

"What has freedom of the press to do with this charge of contempt?"

Record Is Cited.

"For years the Post-Dispatch, striving to comply with the provisions of its founder's platform, published daily at the masthead of this page, has been exploring and exposing and condemning the rottenness and incompetence that festers in local administration of law. Conversely, and for the same motive, the Post-Dispatch has upheld and lauded judges and prosecutors who are doing their work well; likewise, the Post-Dispatch has joined every movement instituted by the bar associations to take the courts out of politics, to modernize the State's criminal code and otherwise to protect and preserve the majesty of the law.

"When a judge cites a newspaper for contempt of court he can, or he may think he can, silence that newspaper. In that event, there would inevitably recur miscarriages of justice such as have shamed us far too often in the recent past. Even now, with the press free to comment and the

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____

people free to judge, the recent record of some courts and some public officials is appalling. We could fill this page with instances of defective indictments, inexcusable, delay-packed juries, incredible interference on the part of prosecution and threatened, bribed or murdered witnesses. In the case of the electric frauds alone, thousands of felons have been committed in St. Louis, the last few years and not a single election crook has gone to prison.

Challenge Accepted.

"If a newspaper is to be gagged by being haled into court to answer a charge of contempt whenever a judge has felt the sting of editorial criticism, that means the end of the power of the press to tell the people about the failures and evils of the courts. That means the end of freedom of the press.

"We do not believe that American courts or the American people will accept such a revolutionary departure from American principle. On behalf of American newspapers, general, big and little, rich and poor, powerful and obscure, we accept the challenge.

"The Post-Dispatch will continue honestly, fairly and sincerely criticize the courts.

"The Post-Dispatch will not be intimidated.

"The Post-Dispatch will not be shackled.

"The Post-Dispatch will not be gagged."

Civil Liberties Union Offers Aid to Paper

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The American Civil Liberties Union has offered its services to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in the newspaper's appeal from its conviction for contempt.

In a telegram to Publisher Joseph Pulitzer, Arthur Garfield Hays, A. L. U. general counsel, said: "A fundamental issue in your case appears to us to present a grave principle of freedom of the press. We stand ready, therefore, to render our services on appeal."

94-8-341A WASH. STAR
APR - 4 1940



ST. LOUIS.—POST-DISPATCH MEN, AFTER SENTENCE—Two Post-Dispatch executives, fined and given jail sentences yesterday for contempt of court and later ordered released on bond by the State Supreme Court, shown as they left court in custody of Sheriff James Fitzsimmons. On the left is Daniel Fitzpatrick, cartoonist, and on the right, Ralph Coghlan, editor of the editorial page.
—A. P. Wirephoto.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nathan _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Egan _____
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 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Lester _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Pulitzer Says Court Can't 'Gag' His Paper

(See Editorial, "Contempt of Court," on Page 26)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch announced today in an editorial signed by its publisher, Joseph Pulitzer, that it would continue "honestly, fairly and sincerely to criticize the courts," regardless of fines and jail terms meted out to the newspaper and two members of its staff by the circuit court on contempt charges.

At Jefferson City, the Supreme Court issued a temporary stop order enjoining the circuit court here from jailing Ralph Goghan, the newspaper's chief editorial writer, and Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, cartoonist, pending a decision May 6 on whether to take the case for review.

The American Civil Liberties Union in New York offered its services to The Post-Dispatch in appealing from the sentence. Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel of the union, messaged Mr. Pulitzer that "we are not unmindful of the duty which rests upon newspapers in commenting upon judicial proceedings but regard freedom of the press as a right not likely to be taken away. A policy of restriction may produce a press servile and subservient with consequences to our freedom that are incalculable."

The newspaper was fined \$2000, Mr. Goghan was fined \$200 and sentenced to 20 days in jail, and Mr. Fitzpatrick was fined \$100 and sentenced to 10 days in jail for editorial and cartoon comment upon the freeing, by Judge Thomas J. Rowe, of State Rep. Edward M. Brady and John P. Nick, former head of the Motion Picture Operators Union, who had been charged with taking a \$10,000 bribe from motion picture theater owners in 1936 for blocking machine operators' demands for a wage increase.

Mr. Pulitzer's editorial said: "If a newspaper is to be gagged by being haled into court to answer a charge of contempt whenever a judge has felt the sting of editorial criticism, that means the end of the power of press to tell the people about the failures and evils of their courts. That means the end of freedom of the press."

"We do not believe American courts or the American people will accept

such a revolutionary departure from American principle. On behalf of American newspapers in general, big and little, rich and poor, powerful and obscure, we accept this challenge.

"The Post-Dispatch will not be intimidated."

The editorial said the issue was not Judge Rowe, the accuracy of his ruling in the case, the severity of The Post-Dispatch's criticism "of the judge's actions in throwing the cases out of court instead of letting them go to the jury," or "the bungling of another case by our futile circuit attorney enabling these labor racketeers to thumb their noses at organized society and walk out with their unholy gains," but that the real issue concerned "the most sacred part of the Constitution of the United States—the bill of rights."

"Those are the liberties, which the Statue of Liberty so dramatically symbolizes," Mr. Pulitzer wrote. "They are the liberties that spell American human freedom, that freedom which represents the burning, scorching, blazing difference between American democracy and German National Socialism, Italian Fascism and Russian Communism. . . . When a judge cites a newspaper for contempt of court, he can, or he may think he can, silence that newspaper. In that event, there would inevitably recur miscarriages of justice such as have shamed us far too often in the recent past. Even now, with the press free to comment and the people free to judge, the recent record of some courts and some public officials is appalling. We could fill this page with instances of defective indictments, inexcusable delays, packed juries, incredible incompetence on the part of prosecutors, and threatened, bribed or murdered witnesses."

APR - 4 1940

WASH. NEWS

94-8-341A

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nathan _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Egan _____
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 Mr. Lester _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Miss Gandy _____

CONTEMPT OF COURT

JUDGE THOMAS J. ROWE of St. Louis has ruled that published aspersions against his judicial conduct must be expiated by The St. Louis Post-Dispatch with fines and jail terms. Twenty days for an editorial writer; 10 days for a cartoonist; fines totaling \$2300.

The defendants will appeal. And in a higher court they will be tried before a judge who is not also the plaintiff.

That is the trouble with contempt-of-court proceedings such as this one just concluded before Judge Rowe. A judge gets sore because a newspaper or a lawyer or somebody else picks on him. He has the offenders haled into his court. Sitting as plaintiff, judge and jury, he tries them, convicts them, and fixes their punishment.

What's fair about that?

It strikes us as interesting in this connection that the Supreme Court of the United States, which manages to maintain a considerable dignity despite occasional outbursts against it in the press and elsewhere, doesn't find it necessary to bother with contempt citations.

94-8-341A

APR -4 1940

WASH. NEWS

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Nathan ☐
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☐
 Mr. Ladd ☐
 Mr. Coffey ☐
 Mr. Egan ☐
 Mr. Glavin ☐
 Mr. Harbo ☐
 Mr. Lester ☒
 Mr. Hendon ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Pennington ☐
 Mr. Rosen ☐
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ☐
 Mr. Tracy ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

POST-DISPATCH EDITOR JAILED FOR CONTEMPT

Coghlan Gets 20 Days,
And Fitzpatrick 10

ST. LOUIS, April 3 (U.P.). Circuit Judge Thomas J. Rowe today found the Pulitzer Publishing Company, publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, its chief editorial writer, Ralph Coghlan, and cartoonist Daniel R. Fitzpatrick guilty of contempt of court.

A similar charge against Ben H. Reese, managing editor of the Post-Dispatch, was dismissed because the judge ruled Reese was not responsible for editorial comment.

(The Post-Dispatch will continue "honestly, fairly and sincerely to criticize the courts," the Post-Dispatch will state today in an editorial signed by Publisher Joseph Pulitzer. The editorial continues, in part:

"If a newspaper is to be gagged by being haled into court to answer to a charge of contempt whenever a judge has felt the sting of editorial criticism, that means the end of the power of the press to tell the people about the failures and evils of their courts. That means the end of freedom of the press.")

Jail for Editor, Cartoonist

The publishing company was fined \$2,000; Coghlan was sentenced to 20 days in the St. Louis city jail and fined \$200, and Fitzpatrick to 10 days in jail and fined \$100.

In editorials on March 5 and 6, the Post-Dispatch commented on dismissal of extortion charges against John P. Nick, former head of the Motion Picture Operators Union in St. Louis, and State Representative Edward M. Brady. They had been charged with accepting a \$10,000 bribe from owners of motion-picture theaters in 1936 in return for heading off machine operators' demands for a wage increase.

One of the editorials was entitled "A Burlesque on Justice," and the other "Judge Rowe: Turn, 'Em Loose; Judge Oakley: These Men Are Guilty."

Second Case Pending

The second editorial referred to the action of Circuit Judge Ernest F. Oakley who, in a civil suit brought by members of the operators' union against Nick and others, ruled that Nick should pay the \$10,000 to the union treasury.

The information against the newspaper mentioned that the editorial and cartoon comment of the newspaper on Judge Rowe's decision had a bearing on a case pending in Judge Rowe's court, involving a second charge of extortion against Nick and Business Agent Clyde A. Weston.

The information against the Pulitzer Company and its three employees was prepared by Circuit Attorney Franklin Miller at the direction of Judge Rowe.

Miller had moved dismissal of the charges against Reese, asking the action on grounds which the judge gave today in permitting the charges to be dropped.

APR -4 1940

94-8-341 A

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
May 2, 1940

LBN:LGB

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

SAC Foxworth called to advise that a Mr. Goldstein, the New York correspondent of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, had requested pictures for the rotogravure section of that paper.

I told Foxworth that Goldstein had an awful lot of gall in view of the attitude which the Post Dispatch had taken editorially and for him to so advise him.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-341-18

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 MAY 4 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
BENDON

Saint Louis, Missouri
June 15, 1940

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 39063 EUC/HAR/au
ON 2/6/01
931228

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 14, 1940, in which information was furnished to you regarding press contacts in St. Louis.

Yesterday, [redacted] for Station KXOK [redacted] which is the radio station owned by the St. Louis Star-Times, called upon me at the office to furnish information regarding the activities of [redacted] a German waiter and his associates, all of whom are employed at the "Rendezvous", a tavern in the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis.

He stated that [redacted] has an excellent knowledge of world affairs and is extremely pro-Nazi. He stated he has known [redacted] for quite a long time and that [redacted] is acquainted with a number of newspaper men in view of the fact that he meets them at the Rendezvous. He stated that [redacted] is a very convincing talker and that it is his opinion that he has an official connection with the German Government. He stated that [redacted] has predicted the progress of the war within a few days of each event and that he at first thought it was merely a coincidence when these predictions were so accurately made; however, that he feels certain now that such accurate information could not be merely coincidental. He further stated that [redacted] is a friend of RALPH COGHIAN, editorial writer for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and that from time to time, COGHIAN has written editorials based on the information furnished by [redacted] [redacted] stated that there can be no question about this because of the fact that [redacted] has furnished him the same information. RECORDED & INDEXED

[redacted] has had prior contacts with the St. Louis Office and he, together with [redacted] of the Star-Times, has been very cooperative, and on every occasion they have gone out of their way to furnish information which they believe might be valuable to this office without asking anything in return.

94-8-sub 341-19
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
CLEGG
HANN
FICK
HENDON

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-1965-1-19

Letter to the Director

- 2 -

St. Louis, Missouri
June 15, 1940

In view of the nature and source of this information and in view of the fact that complaints have been received from other sources regarding the pro-Nazi activities of the waiters and other employees of the Jefferson Hotel, it is my belief that appropriate discreet inquiry should be made regarding the personal history, background and activities of [redacted] and his associates in the Rendezvous Tavern of the Jefferson Hotel.

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that he will gladly pass on any additional information he obtains.

I thought that the above would be of interest to you because of the fact that RALPH COCHLAN is probably the man who wrote the unwarranted, vicious editorial directed at you personally and he probably followed it up with other editorials which have been furnished to you. For your information, he was convicted in the State Court for contempt of court, which is now under appeal, for his activities directed against members of the Circuit Court in St. Louis.

N. Cony
I wish to advise you also that [redacted] who is now a paid informant of the Bureau in New York, having been sent to New York by the Bureau from St. Louis in connection with Communistic activities, advised this office that the Communist Party has friendly contacts employed by the Post-Dispatch newspaper. [redacted] was a very reliable informant and, apparently, all of the information furnished to the St. Louis Office prior to his departure for New York was accurate.

b6
b7C
b7D

Very truly yours,

G. B. MORRIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

GBN:djh

RECORDED

94-8-341-20
EWT:HG

September 12, 1940

[REDACTED]
St. Louis, Missouri

b6
b7C

Dear [REDACTED]

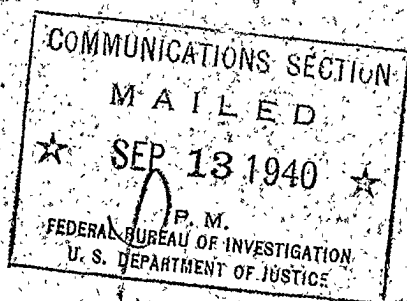
I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 3, 1940, and its enclosures.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____



mesfor
GW 12

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER

December 12, 1878

Published by

The Pulitzer Publishing Co.

Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Mr. Willkie's Task.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

THE country is still waiting for Mr. Willkie to go into his act. We have the frame but not the picture. Kibitzing Mr. Roosevelt's day-to-day performances serves no purpose. This is, after all, the Roosevelt administration. What we want from the Republican candidate is a view of what things will be like in the Willkie administration, if any.

Mr. Willkie says he agrees with Mr. Roosevelt on most of his social objectives. But he is against big government, which he believes is at least as pernicious as big business. To put the best possible light on the Willkie philosophy, it may be regarded as meaning that Mr. Willkie believes industry a better vehicle than government through which to serve the ultimate public weal.

He is undoubtedly in favor of the financial reforms of the New Deal, and will retain them. It must fairly be said for him, also, that his utility managerial experience does not extend back to the horrors of pre-1929, but on the contrary, he has served his utility presidency under New Deal laws and regulations.

But what can Mr. Willkie do about business and employment, wherein lie the cure for our domestic problems? There was a day when business management in this country earned its right of leadership by providing employment to the people. Whether the division of the gains was just or not—and it usually wasn't—there was at least a distribution encompassing practically all the population.

True, fewer women were wage-earners and agriculture required more manpower than today, making the problem of employment a comparatively simple one.

At any rate, so long as business was the source of jobs and incomes, so long as business was respected by the people

94-8-341-20



TOO BUSY TO DEBATE.

Dictator Roosevelt Commits an Act of War

Mr. Roosevelt today committed an act of war.

He also became America's first dictator.

Secretly, his Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, entered into an agreement with the British Ambassador that amounts to a military and naval alliance with Great Britain. This secret agreement was consummated yesterday, Sept. 2.

Today Congress is informed of the agreement. Note well the word "informed." Although the President referred to his under-cover deal as ranking in importance with the Louisiana Purchase, he is not asking Congress—the elected representatives of the people—to ratify this deal. He is telling them it already has been ratified by him—America's dictator.

The President has passed down an edict that compares with the edicts forced down the throats of Germans, Italians and Russians by Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin.

He hands down an edict that may eventually result in the shedding of the blood of millions of Americans; that may result in transforming the United States into a goose-stepping, regimented slave state.

Under our Constitution, treaties with foreign Powers are not legal without the advice and consent of the Senate. This treaty, which history may define as the most mentous one ever made in our history, was put over without asking the Senate either for its advice or its consent.

The authority which the President quotes for his fatal and secret deal is an opinion from the Attorney-General. Whatever legal trickery this yes-man may conjure up, the fact is that the transfer of the destroyers is not only in violation of American law, but is also in violation of The Hague Covenant of 1907, solemnly ratified by the United States Senate in 1908.

Undeterred by law or the most primitive form of common sense, the President is turning over to a warring Power about one-seventh of the United States navy, against the repeated statements of Senators, Navy Department officials and officers of the navy that the ships are needed for our own defense.

But that is only one phase of this insane performance. We get in exchange leases on British possessions in this hemisphere—but only leases. What good will these leases be if Hitler should acquire title to these islands by right of conquest? There is even the possibility that, in the course of a negotiated peace, Great Britain might be forced to cede these islands to Hitler.

What, then, will become of Roosevelt's leases? Obviously, to avoid all sorts of possible complications,

we should have full sovereignty over our naval and air bases.

Thomas Jefferson did not lease Louisiana from Napoleon Bonaparte. He acquired it outright, to have and to hold forever.

Woodrow Wilson didn't lease the Virgin Islands from Denmark. With the advice and consent of the United States Senate, he bought them.

In the case of Newfoundland and Bermuda, Mr. Roosevelt tells us that the right to bases "are gifts—generously given and gladly received." In other words, the great and rich United States is taking largesse from a nation that owes us some four billion dollars. We are accepting a tip, according to the President.

We do not know what the value of the 50 destroyers is, but it was not considered sufficient evidently for Britain to lease to us soil from which we may have to defend Britain.

Of all sucker real estate deals in history, this is the worst, and the President of the United States is the sucker.

For at least 10 years, this newspaper has repeatedly called attention to the urgent desirability of acquiring Caribbean islands owned by Britain and France for our own defense purposes. In that belief, we are ardently in agreement with Mr. Roosevelt.

No move to this end was made by Roosevelt or his predecessors, despite the fact that we had trading argument in the billions of war debts owed to us by France and Britain.

No, Roosevelt saw France go down without negotiating for the islands in exchange for the debts, and only now, with Britain in the throes of a desperate war, does the President move to protect our shores.

But, in doing so, he commits an act of war, he strips our navy of 50 valuable ships and he enters into leases which might not be worth the paper they are written upon in a month's time.

And all this is done in utmost contempt of democratic processes and the Constitution of the United States.

If this secret deal goes through, the fat is in the fire and we all may as well get ready for a full-dress participation in the European war.

If Roosevelt gets away with this, we may as well say good-bye to our liberties and make up our mind that henceforth we live under a dictatorship.

If Congress and the people do not rise in solemn wrath to stop Roosevelt now—at this moment—then the country deserves the stupendous tragedy that looms right around the corner.

Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Foxworth	_____
Mr. Nathan	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

THE RIGHT OF FREE press includes the right to publish nonsense literature. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch's editorial on the transfer of fifty American destroyers to Britain fits under that head. This editorial declares that Mr. Roosevelt's act is "an act of war" and that the President has become "America's first dictator." The spectacle of a newspaper freely publishing a most violent editorial attacking the "dictator" is novel in any dictatorship. The Post-Dispatch has even inserted the editorial as a paid advertisement in several newspapers outside St. Louis; a "dictator" who permits such goings-on doesn't know his business. It is perfectly legitimate for anyone to object to the President's deal, but the heat which spills over in violent phrase and smoking sentence contributes little to the national understanding. Block that adjective!

Clipping from
NEW YORK POST

94-8-341-A

DATE: SEP 5 - 1940

FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION

ST. LOUIS, MO.

September 3, 1940

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith editorial page of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, and call your attention to the editorial: "Dictator Roosevelt Commits an Act of War."

What the editors of the Post Dispatch think of the President's acts is an opinion and controversial, but when they make the direct charge that our President is a dictator, in my mind in these trying times, borders on treason, and if we were at war, undoubtedly would be treason, and the least I can make of it is slander.

Please give the enclosed the attention which it deserves.

Sincerely yours

b6
b7C

1 ENCL.

SEP 9 REC
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5-29233
RECORDED
&
INDEXED

ack 9/12/40 G.W.T

94-8-341-20
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 SEP 6 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

LEN:LCE

Date September 12, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Allen Dibble called stating that the Attorney General at his press conference was asked the question whether the Bureau had Lundeen under investigation and whether he was being tailed by a Special Agent. The Attorney General emphatically denied this story.

The Attorney General also explained that the booklet setting forth suggestions on how plants can tighten up and protect themselves against sabotage was not for general distribution. In this connection Jim Allen also called when the Dibble story came out. I told him generally about the booklet which has been put out which is highly confidential and which was not released to the press. At this time Allen stated that Richard Stokes of the Post Dispatch was inquiring as to where he could find a complete file on Mr. Hoover's articles, writings, etc. Allen wanted to know if we had them. I told him frankly I did not know, that if we did have them in the files it would necessitate quite a little bit of work on looking them up as they would be in different files.

I have subsequently told him of the attitude of the Post Dispatch toward the Bureau in past instances and he stated he was not aware of this and that he would take it upon himself to try to educate at least their Washington correspondents. I told him this would be a superhuman feat and well worth while if he could do it.

Respectfully,

"Stokes is no good &
of course his paper
stinks."

"H.H."

RECORDED

&

INDEXED

Signature

L. B. Nichols

74-8-341-21
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 20 1940

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-25-70 BY SP-1000

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TOLSON

CLARK

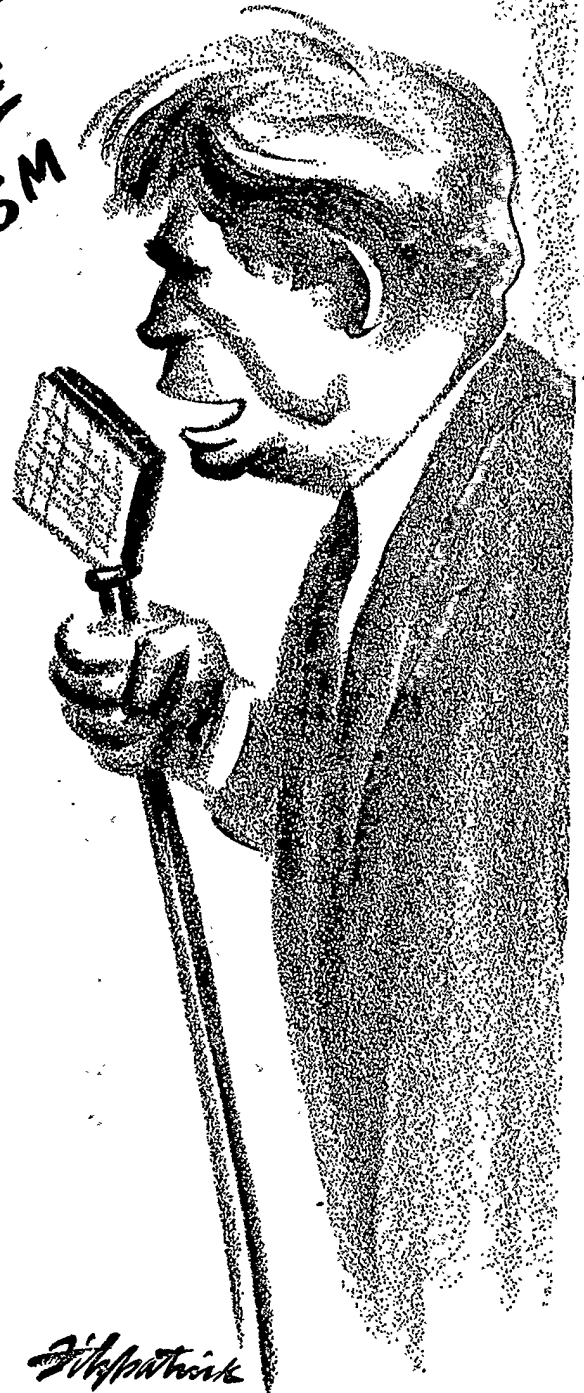
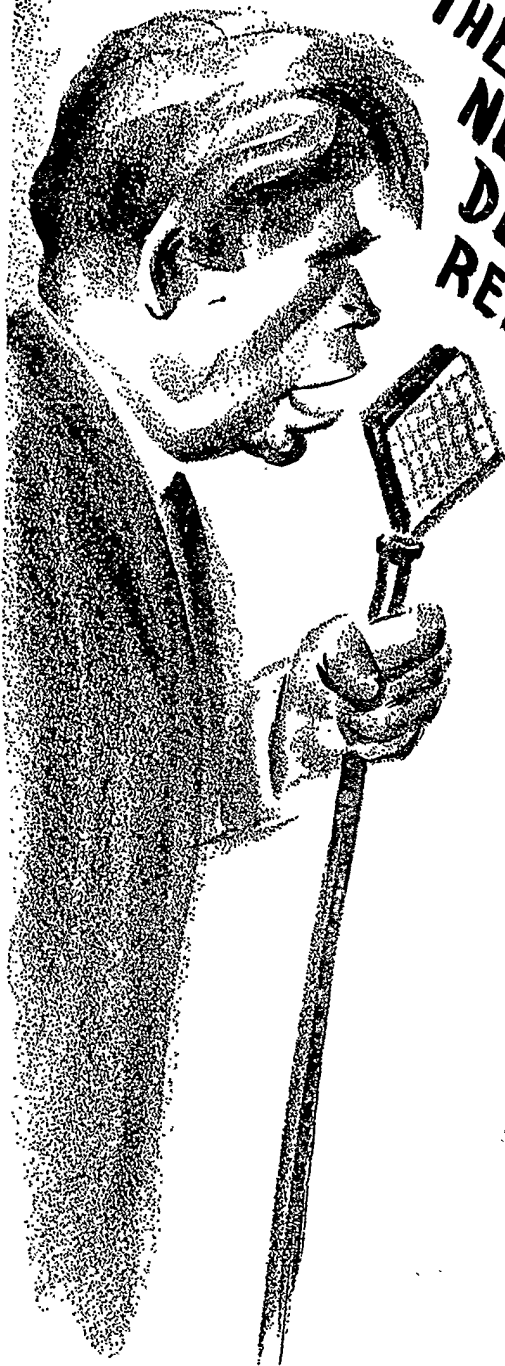
NICHOLS

HANCOCK

ORIGINAL FILED IN

I AM FOR
THE
NEW
DEAL
REFORMS

THE NEW DEAL IS
STATE
SOCIALISM



St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE DEBATE SEEMS TO BE BETWEEN WENDELL AND WILLKIE

94-8-341-22

LAW OFFICES
HAWES & RISTINE

HARRY B. HAWES
CARL L. RISTINE
ALLAN C. SCHIECK

NATIONAL 845
CABLE ADDR

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

Transportation Building

Washington, D. C.

October 29, 1940.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed ~~cartoon~~ by ~~Fitzpatrick~~ of the St. Louis
Post-Dispatch brings a smile and tells a story.

I thought it might prove interesting.

Yours cordially,

Harry B. Hawes
HARRY B. HAWES.

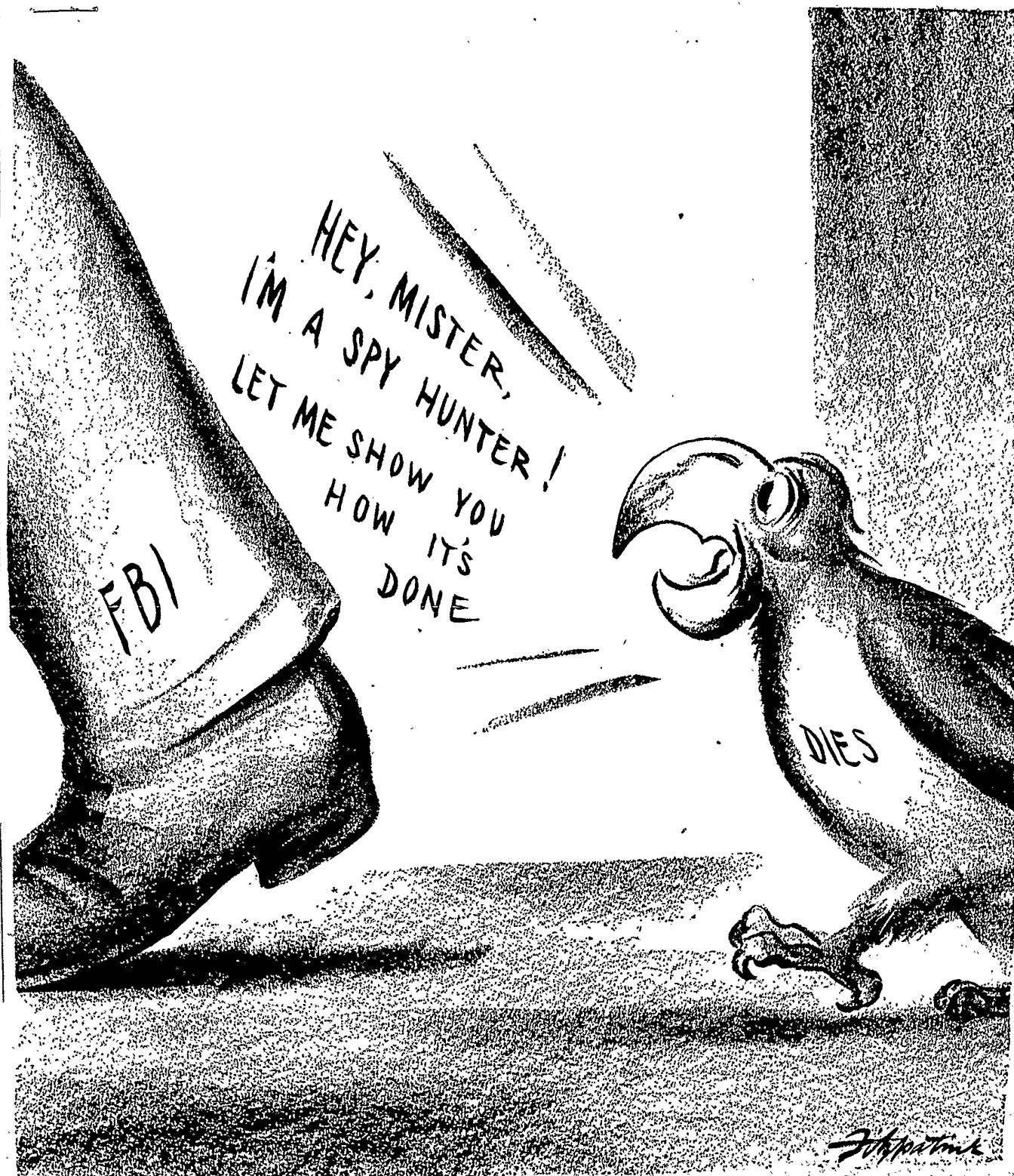
1 ENCLD
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INDEXED

94-8-341-22
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 NOV 1 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NICHOLS
BENDON

94-8-341-23



OLD POLLY KIBITZER IS AT IT AGAIN.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, St. Louis, Missouri, November 9, 1940.

COPY

hvw

JJS:NWD

December 19, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

(B) There are attached copies of editorials
entitled "Dies and the FBI" appearing in the
December 1, 1940, issue of the Butte, Montana
Standard, and "Where Mr. Dies Draws the Line"
appearing in the December 11, 1940, issue of the
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which I thought you might
like to see.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosure

*encl
with original*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-341-24

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 20 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

85

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-75-82-859

November 27, 1940

I thought you might like to have the attached copy of the cartoon, "Old Polly Kibitzer Is At It Again," which appeared in the November 9, 1940, issue of the St. Louis, Missouri, Post-Dispatch.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 ENCL. FM

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-341-23

NOV 29 1940

Feb 27 5 20 PM '44

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

MATTHEW F. MCGUIRE
ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

December 20, 1940

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Miss Gandy	

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

m
3
7
This will acknowledge and thank you for your memorandum of recent date, enclosing copy of the cartoon, "Old Polly Kibitzer Is At It Again," which appeared in the November 9 issue of the St. Louis, Missouri, Post-Dispatch.

The cartoon has been noted with interest.

Matthew F. McGuire

Matthew F. McGuire
The Assistant to the Attorney General

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-341-25
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 DEC 26 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
HENDON

85

JJS:NWD
94-8-275-30

January 24, 1941

Mr. Daniel R. Fitzpatrick
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick:

I have just learned of your selection by Paramount News as one of the fourteen outstanding cartoonists during 1940.

I did not want to let this opportunity pass without writing this personal note to congratulate you upon this honor.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-341-26
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JAN 30 1941
RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

July 1, 1941

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Holloman.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

THE SPY ROUNDUP.

The Government has rounded up 32 persons accused of espionage, including 22 born in Germany, and seven of the prisoners have already pleaded guilty. From what the world has learned of the Nazi Government's spy methods in Europe, it is not at all fantastic to assume that its agents have been active in this country as well. It is reassuring to know that the Department of Justice is on the alert, and is able to draw up detailed indictments against the persons it accuses of espionage.

This does not mean, of course, that spying is widespread, or that every person with a Teutonic accent is a questionable character. The 32 arrests in the East offer no reason for any nation-wide wave of spy-hunting. For protection of defense factories from sabotage and for the safeguarding of military information, the Government has highly trained men. An FBI inspector, speaking in St. Louis last week, reiterated that this is no job for vigilantes, and advised that anyone having knowledge of sabotage plots or fifth-column activity immediately notify the nearest FBI office, "then forget the matter."

In the Department of Justice and the Federal courts, the nation has safeguards both against spies and against spy hysteria.

Hendon
→

94-8-341-A

my 4

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Foxworth _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Drayton _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Court Dismisses Post-Dispatch Contempt Case

Jefferson City, Mo., June 10 (AP).—The Missouri Supreme Court today dismissed contempt of court citations against the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and two of its staff members in an opinion upholding a newspaper's right to comment upon court decisions.

The late Circuit Judge Thomas J. Rowe in April, 1940, fined the Pulitzer Publishing Co., owner of the Post-Dispatch, \$2,000, sentenced Ralph Coghlan, editor of the editorial page, to 20 days in jail and a fine of \$200, and Daniel H. Fitzpatrick, cartoonist, to 10 days and \$100 fine.

The convictions were based upon two editorials and an editorial cartoon criticizing dismissal in Judge Rowe's court of an extortion charge against former State Representative Edward M. Brady.

74-8-341-A

JUN 11 1941

WASHINGTON POST
 Page 16

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Saint Louis, Missouri
July 30, 1941

AIR MAIL -
SPECIAL DELIVERY

dh
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Drayton	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith an original cartoon by D. R. FITZPATRICK, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on July 3, 1941, which is entitled "No Job for an Amateur Spy-Hunter". This is inscribed by Mr. FITZPATRICK, as follows: "To J. Edgar Hoover with best wishes, D. R. F., July 1941, St. Louis Post Dispatch".

A copy of this cartoon appearing in the Post-Dispatch was promptly furnished to the Bureau at the time it appeared.

Mr. FITZPATRICK very willingly turned the original over to this office for the Director, as he has done on previous occasions with other original cartoons.

Very truly yours,

G. B. Norris

G. B. NORRIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

GEN:djh
cc Des Moines

*Orig. attached
Crime Records
8-2-41
my
let to Fitzpatrick*

RECORDED

INDEXED

94-8-341-28

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 AUG 7 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

H. J.
MISS GANDY

JJS:MAP

August 2, 1941

RECORDED

94-8-341-28

dm
Ed
X
Mr. D. R. Fitzpatrick
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick:

I have just received from Mr. G. B. Morris, Special Agent in Charge of our St. Louis office, the original of your cartoon entitled "No Job for an Amateur Spy-hunter" which you so thoughtfully made available.

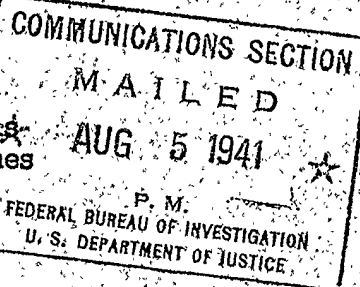
I want to thank you personally for your kindness in furnishing this cartoon, and I thought you might like to know that it has been placed among the collection of originals which I highly prize.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____



CH-22

137

RECEIVED
F. B. I.
AUG 4 11 03 AM '41

8-2

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



LBN:AKR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 6, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

For record purposes there is attached hereto a memorandum from Mr. Gilfond, together with a photostatic copy of a letter from Raymond P. Brandt of the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

I have told Gilfond this is the first information we have had that the St. Louis Post Dispatch was even interested in the pictures in the New York spy case; that as a matter of fact Life magazine was the only one to make the request and naturally had Brandt requested the photographs we would have responded thereto.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

JAN 15 1942

EX-2

RECORDED
INDEXED

94-8-341-29
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 JAN 9 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ENCLOSURE

80

A. L. H. H.

31 December 1941

Mr. M. E. Gilfond,
Public Relations Office,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gilfond:

My managing editor has instructed me to ascertain how and why Life Magazine obtained first rights to publish pictures of F.B.I. men questioning German spy suspects. It seems to him and to me that these unusual pictures should not have been given by a governmental agency to a weekly magazine, whatever its circulation, when wider distribution could have been obtained if at least equal rights had been given to newspapers.

I understand, of course, the departmental rule that if a newspaper is enterprising enough to be the sole applicant for news or pictures, it is given preference and its opposition is not informed of the request. In this instance, however, a weekly magazine, which has small circulation when compared with newspaper coverage, was given first exclusive rights to a set of pictures of nationwide interest at a time when the Government was trying to impress citizens regarding the spy menace.

If there was some unusual procedure in this instance, I should like to be informed of the rules so that the Post-Dispatch, which has a "Pictures" section of wide circulation and conceded merit, can be on terms of equality with other publications, weekly as well as daily.

Very truly yours,

Raymond P. Brandt

Raymond P. Brandt

Department of Justice
Washington

January 1, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LOU NICHOLS:

Relative to the enclosed, is it true that the pictures used in Life were not used any other place? Isn't it also true that some similar pictures were released in New York? Please give me any other information that would help in answering this letter. I don't think I will have any trouble with Brandt, but I want to answer it just as soon as possible, as his newspaper is after him.

Mil
M. E. GILFOND

Att.

EX-2

RECORDED

94-8-341-29	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
6	JAN 9 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
<i>NICHOLS</i>	

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Holloman	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

QW
ENCLOSURE
1/5/42

The ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
February 18, 1942

EDITORIAL

AN ARMY OF AMATEUR SPIES?

2. English's plan to set up a city-wide spy hunt, to be conducted by an army of amateur snoopers, has had some very rough going. Under this plan, "listening posts" were to be established throughout the city "to locate any possible disloyalty." No citizen would be free to converse on the streets, in restaurants, in public vehicles or even in his own home without the fear that one of English's amateur G-men, possibly some rattle-brained zealot, would translate his innocent remarks into a weird tale to take to the authorities.

Fortunately for the community, this silly idea, suggestive of the things Americans hate most in Gestapo-ridden Germany, met the firm resistance of Gerald B. Norris, in charge of the St. Louis office of the FBI. Norris did his best to discourage the plan, pointing out that the amateur snoopers "would only interfere with the Department of Justice, since persons having valuable information might give it to this amateur group instead of to the FBI."

Norris further argued that the amateurs would have no power to make arrests, no files and no way of evaluating information it received. He said such ideas spring up periodically and do more harm than good. English dropped the plan, but it is not yet entirely clear whether or not others to whom he talked have taken Norris' advice.

Meanwhile, the plan has been denounced by the Civil Liberties Committee of the Missouri Bar Association. Former United States Senator George H. Williams and Jerome Walsh of Kansas City, members of the committee, described the proposed undercover group as a threat to American civil liberties. Williams said of it: "The group would be like the copperhead—venomous, and striking without warning." He added that the Missouri Bar Association would assist any innocent victims of its activities.

If this is not enough to send English's idea reeling to the ropes, United States District Attorney Blanton, the Federal Government's chief prosecutor here, said he would not give his approval to the proposed Gestapo. Mr. Blanton said:

Such an organization would conflict with the regular investigation being done by the Department of Justice, and might result, as it did in the last war, in unjust persecution of innocent people. The whole idea of such an organization is contrary to the position taken by the United States Attorney General, who has said that authorized agents should handle all such investigations.

In the months and years ahead, the people, regardless of what walk of life they are in, are going to have to concentrate on winning the war. Many will go into the armed services, while those who stay at home must readjust their lives in a thousand ways to new conditions. This they should be permitted to do with single-minded devotion to country, and without the intolerable harassment of that unpleasant kind of human being who likes nothing better than to stick his nose into others' affairs. And, as

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED-MEMPHIS
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FEB 20 3 11 PM '42

3/21
Post Dispatch on
unofficially lost
Jm

CH-24

SUBMITTED BY SAN ANTONIO FIELD DIVISION

94-8-641-A

we all know, secret organizations of snoopers often pervert their activities to satisfy personal revenge, racial prejudices and whatnot.

If any citizen of St. Louis has information concerning disloyalty, sabotage, treason or anything else involving the safety of the state, he will be welcomed at the FBI. It is not necessary for him to join such an association as that conceived in the mind of Fred L. English.

File

File
action

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓

SAINT LOUIS POST DISPATCH

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

MR. RAY CROWLEY - Editor

THE FBI WILL DO ITS DUTY.

The FBI is calmly going about its job of rounding up all possibly dangerous aliens in the United States - Japanese, Italian and German. The public can safely leave this job in the hands of the highly trained and well-informed Federal agents. If any citizen suspects an individual of being a spy or saboteur, Attorney General Biddle says the thing to do is to notify the Government, not to take the law into one's own hands. At best, unjust persecution may result; at worst, an actual alien enemy may escape as the result of an amateur sleuth's bungling.

The great majority of this country's Japanese residents are thoroughly Americanized. Many have lived in their communities for a generation or more; thousands were born and educated in the United States. Attorney-General Biddle says of them:

There are in the United States many persons of Japanese extraction whose loyalty to this country, even in the present emergency, is unquestioned. It would therefore be a serious mistake to take any action against these people.

As a result of hasty actions in these first tense days of war, Filipinos have complained of persecution by mistaken super-patriots. Chinese on the West Coast are wearing lapel buttons to distinguish them from Japanese. And from East St. Louis comes an episode that tells its own story. A Belleville man of Japanese descent, an American citizen, was arrested by two detectives on suspicion. On searching him, police found a letter he had written his parents, expressing indignation over the Japanese attack on America, and telling them he planned to join the Army Air Corps!

*Papers unprocessed
all persons removed
from file - 3/1/42
J. R. Director*

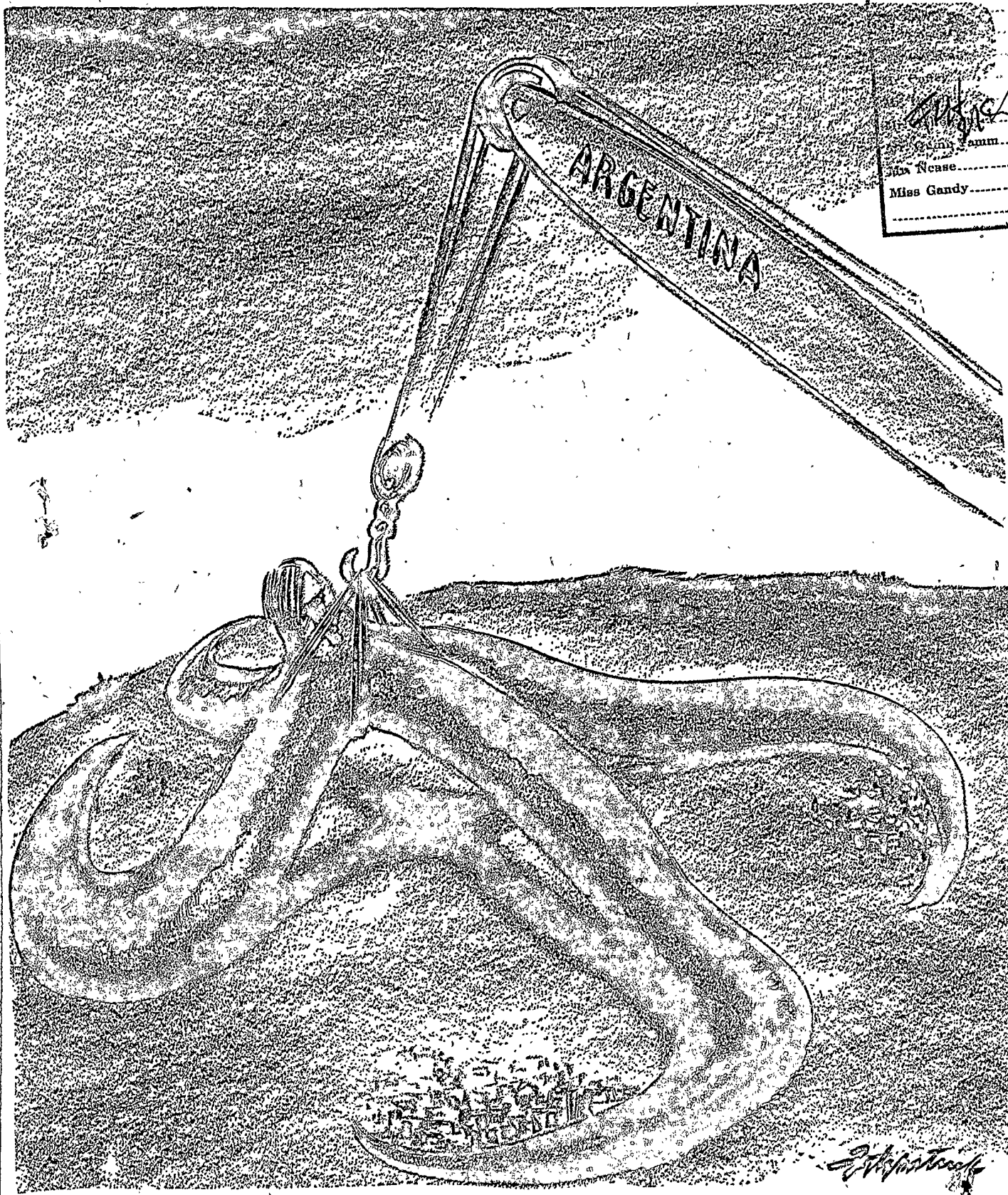
34 JAN 20 1942

168

94-8-341-A

2C

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Jones.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....



ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN FRONT.

94-8-341-6

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Drayton	.....
Mr. Egan Tamm	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

THE MOBILE PRESS
8-6-41

HOW MANY SECRET POLICE FORCES?

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

The bill to authorize the navy department to set up a secret police force, which has just passed the Senate by a vote of 41-to 14, is of doubtful merit. That our naval forces must be protected from sabotage and disaffection does not need to be argued. But a strong case can be made for keeping all this work under the FBI, which has an excellent record of going far enough but not too far.

Senator Norris, who opposed the bill, said that he feared such a force of secret naval police might be the beginning of an American Gestapo. We have the FBI. Why not use it instead of establishing a series of competing police systems? This bill needs more debate in the House than it had in the Senate.

94-6-341-A

Bar

7-2-42

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Saint Louis, Missouri
February 20, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. B. H. Reese, Managing Editor of the Saint Louis Post-Dispatch, called me by telephone this morning to state that he deeply appreciates the assistance rendered him in connection with his efforts to, as he termed it, "knock out the civilian investigative agencies who take it upon themselves to do investigative work without color of authority".

He offered his personal assistance and the assistance of the Post-Dispatch to the Bureau in all of its efforts. His telephone call of today was in connection with the recent publicity regarding the alleged "Missouri Gestapo" which was formed by a group of civilians, and which has apparently been disbanded. It is Mr. Reese's intention to discourage civilians from taking part in such investigative activity.

Newspaper clippings relating to this activity have been furnished to the Bureau. All three local papers wrote editorials regarding the effort to discourage this activity by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

G. B. Norris

G. B. NORRIS
Special Agent in Charge

1 FEB 27 '42
GBN:DB

COPY IN FILE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-3700-28-6

RECORDED
INDEXED
94-8-341-307
FEB 23 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
McGowan

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P. O. Drawer 1457
St. Louis, Missouri

RECORDED
AUG 7 1930
DIV. of IDEN.

July 21, 1930.

2
6
AUG - 2 1930

EEC:NRN

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto find article entitled "A Clearing House for Criminal Finger Prints", published in the Sunday Supplement of the St. Louis Post Dispatch of July 20, 1930, which has to do with the workings of the National Division of Identification and Information.

Lieutenant [redacted] of the Finger Print Bureau, Metropolitan Police, St. Louis, Missouri, advised the undersigned this date that he had furnished this information to the Post Dispatch.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY,
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 8 1930



JUL 24 1930

80-154-1
62-23875-1
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 23 1930 A. M.
JUSTICE
Div. One
Div. Two
Div. Six
FILE

*Newspaper Clipping
Identification Division*

*Main ed only de-indexed
in this serial
7-21-61 #34*

acc-62-22735-



80-54-1

ENCLOSURE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300.

Best Copy
Br. Hunt
Paplan

80-54-1

A "CLEARING HOUSE" for CRIMINAL FINGER PRINTS



Jake
Fleagle.
Print of
Fleagle's
right index
finger.

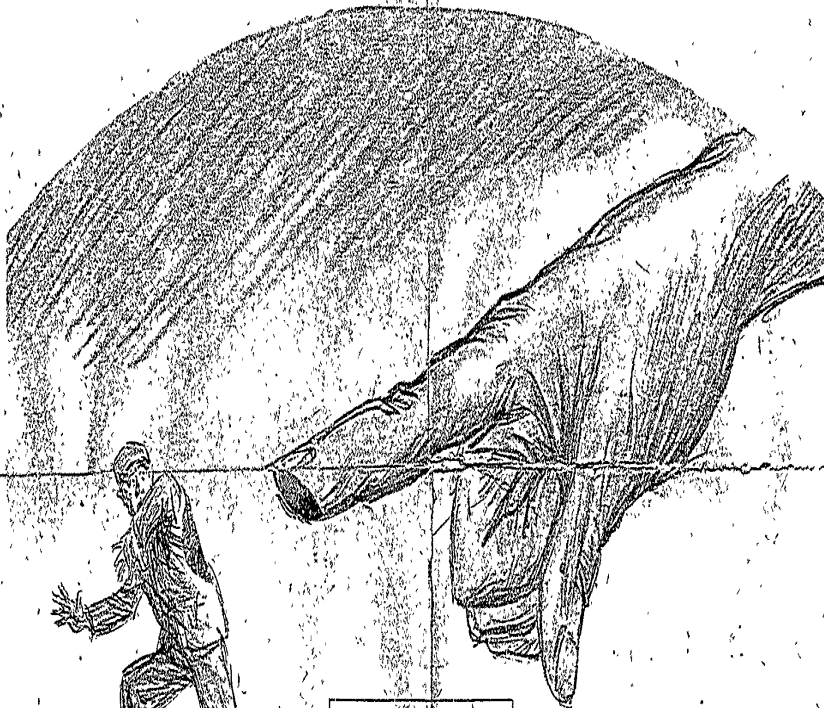
By a Member of the Post-Dispatch
Sunday Magazine Staff

ST. LOUIS caught up with Earl Reed, gunman, the other day, through the co-operation of the State of Idaho and the U. S. Government. St. Louis has been wanting Reed badly for a year. It believes he murdered one of its veteran policemen.

Two men entered a cigar store at 3908 South Broadway on the afternoon of June 25, 1929, and held up the proprietor, Patrolman William McCormack, who was in a rear room with the door between open, was surprised and shot to death by one of the robbers.

A few days later a woman became talkative in a "beer flat" and let out information which reached the police. Eugene E. Ware, William P. Maloney and Joseph Daher were arrested. Ware admitted he was one of the pair who entered the store. Maloney said he

but partly bald, with gray hair and a complete set of false teeth. Although he fits in a general way the description of the robber, so do thousands of other men; the holdup man wore a mask and none of the victims could identify him. The suspect says his name is Joseph Brown and he has a



Tented arch.

There Are
2,500,000
Catalogued
and Filed in
the National
Bureau of
Identification
in Washington.



Finger print of the arch type.

leased, sends-out at once on the paper.
copies of his fin- The Henry method of classification
ger prints to the is the one commonly used in the Unit-



Edward
Hickman.
Hickman's
finger
print.

investigation of a burglary in Webster Groves two years ago. A window had been broken and the burglar had lifted out a corner of it, leaving the prints of his left index finger and thumb on either side of the glass. One print would blur the other if photographed on the glass. Instead, impressions of the prints were taken separately on tape and each was photographed.

It was known that Herman Fischer had recently been released from prison, where he had served a term for a burglary in St. Louis County. The prints taken from the glass were compared with his finger prints on record at police headquarters and found to correspond. Five days later Fischer was arrested, convicted of the Webster Groves burglary, and sent back to the penitentiary for three years.

There has been criticism of the finger print system since its almost universal adoption as a means of criminal identification and the admission of finger print evidence in courts of law. It has been contended that an expert may mistakenly identify two prints and thus send an innocent man to prison or the gallows. And a Chicago jewelry engraver announced a

62-23875-1

drove the group to the scene of the holdup, but deserted when he discovered what their mission was. All three are now serving life terms in the penitentiary at Jefferson City. Ware and Maloney, who pleaded guilty, said Earl Reed was the man with Ware in the store and the one who killed the policeman.

Reed got away from St. Louis and the records of his case accumulated dust as the months passed.

Then a man robbed a bank in Idaho, was arrested, convicted and sent to the State penitentiary at Boise for 10 to 20 years. He said he was Earl Ross. On entering the prison his finger prints were taken as a matter of routine and a copy of them was sent to the National Bureau of Identification at Washington. There, again as a matter of routine, the prints were classified and turned over to a searcher to see if there were duplicates on file. The searcher found a duplicate set—found that Earl Ross had been "printed" when sent to a prison farm in Indiana under the name of Earl Reed. From the prison farm he had escaped, less than a month before the holdup murder in St. Louis.

The National Identification Bureau notified the St. Louis police that its man was found, and local authorities immediately began efforts to bring him to trial here.

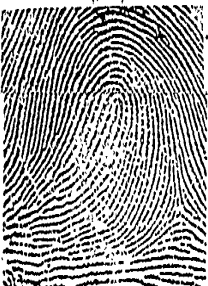
They have learned they can change their names, but as long as they have their finger prints they are inexorably linked with their identities. The penetration of his alias illustrates the working of a great system which constitutes one of the most effective weapons used against criminals.

THE National Bureau of Identification, operated by the Department of Justice, is a finger-print clearing house for the United States. It has the impressions of the finger ends of every person sent to a penitentiary in this country in the last five years, and of nearly every person arrested for a felony in that time. It receives hundreds of finger prints daily from prison and police departments. These it classifies, files and reports upon if reports would be useful. More than 2,500,000 sets of prints are in its files. Close to 100 clerks are kept at work on its records.

The system works in this manner: Detectives, investigating a series of filling-station holdups here, arrest a suspect. He is a man of medium height and build, about middle age,

in the fugues gallery. The police, having reason to believe, from information received through one of their many underworld channels, that Brown is not on the "up and up," take his finger prints. They are classified and the local police files are searched for a set of duplicates. There are 250,000 sets of prints at the St. Louis Police Headquarters, but it can be determined in a few minutes whether Brown's are among them. If no prints of the same classification are on file, the search can be completed within two minutes.

SUPPOSE the local files do not contain Brown's prints. A copy of them is made and sent to the bureau at Washington. On delivery, there, they are classified by an expert and given to a clerk, who searches the records for duplicates. If he finds a duplicate set and the accompanying record shows Brown is wanted some place for trial, the bureau notifies the St. Louis police by telegraph, telling who Brown is, what his misdeeds have been and where he is wanted at present. This information is received here a few hours after the finger prints



Loop.

have been delivered to the bureau. The latter also notifies the city which wants Brown.

If the national bureau has the suspect's prints and record but has no knowledge of his being wanted to answer to a crime, it sends information about him to St. Louis by mail, which means that the local authorities receive it from a few days to a week after they sent the finger prints away. Whether Brown is wanted or not, the bureau adds to its own record of him the fact of his arrest in St. Louis, and, later, the disposition of this case. If there is no record of the man in Washington, the bureau there merely puts the prints from St. Louis in its files. It may be that the local police do not depend entirely on the Washington

might be known in some other city, they send a copy of the prints to that city as well, as more complete information might be obtained from that source.

Suppose Brown has a record. The National Bureau of Identification informs the authorities here that his real name is, say, Archibald Flittermouse, and he has done time in Sing Sing and San Quentin for robbery. Maybe the rogues' gallery here contains a picture of him, after all, but one taken eight years ago, when he had a fine head of bushy black hair, and all his teeth and a straight nose that has since been broken; the photograph doesn't look much like him now. Even some of his bodily measurements have changed. But he has the same finger prints he had when he was a child and will have when he dies.

KNOWING Joseph Brown is Archibald Flittermouse, notorious robber, the police will make every effort to get evidence to convict him of the holdups here, and information given with the identification may help them to obtain this evidence. Or, if the suspect is wanted elsewhere and in a case wherein he is more certain of punishment than in the local one, he is likely to be turned over to the other jurisdiction.

In a good many cases, of course, a finger print record of the suspect is found in the local police files. A copy of the prints is sent to Washington anyway, with a report to be added to Brown's record there. The police then act at once on the information which the establishment of identity supplies.

Virtually all the police departments in the United States having finger print systems and many in Canada use the Washington clearing house. All the state prisons send copies of the finger prints of their inmates to the national bureau. Some of the penitentiaries carry on an additional service. That at Jefferson City, for instance, just before a convict is re-



Central pocket loop.

prints to their State bureau, as they do to Washington. While a State bureau, of course, is more limited in scope than the national bureau, it can give prompt reports. The states having this special service are California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Indiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Minnesota and Louisiana.

Identification by finger prints has been known for centuries but was not taken up as a police system until 1901, when it was introduced in England, Francis Galton, an English scientist, having devised a method of classification.

Lieutenant Richard Joyce, present head of the Identification Bureau of the St. Louis Police Department, says this city was the first in the United States to adopt the finger print system. It was installed in the local department in 1904 by J. Kenneth Ferrier of Scotland Yard, who had come here to guard Queen Victoria's exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. John Shea at that time was head of the Identification Bureau. Joyce began his study of the system soon after its local installation.

THE theory of finger print identification is, of course, that no two fingers in the world have identical markings at their extremities. Galton said that only once in 64,000,000,000 times was it possible for two sets of fingers to make duplicate prints.

The prints are made by the moist ridges on the balls—not the tips—of the fingers. In recording finger prints, ink is spread thinly over a sheet of glass, the under surface of the sub-



Twinned loop.

finger prints, several types of pattern being recognized. The primary classification is effected by grouping the prints of individual digits in pairs, the right thumb and right forefinger forming the first pair, the right middle and right ring fingers the second, the right little finger and left thumb the third, and so on. Each pair has a numerical value, and the sum of these values is a figure with a numerator and denominator, such as 11-10. Subordinate classification depends on the pattern types of the index and middle fingers, a count of certain lines (ridges) on index fingers and a count of lines on the little fingers. Whorls, loops and arches, with their combinations and variations, form the pattern types.

IN PROVING that one print or set of prints is a duplicate of another, an expert must show not merely that they belong to the same type, but that they are identical in the discernible characteristic points; that certain ridges are of the same length, are broken at the same place, and that various other idiosyncrasies exactly correspond.

In taking an impression of a fin-



Twinned loop.

ger print left at the scene of a crime, aluminum powder is sifted over it and then dusted off gently with a soft brush, a deposit of the powder clinging to the lines made by the summits of the finger ridges, while the spaces between are bare. The print then can be photographed. Lieutenant Joyce has devised a different method which is used in the St. Louis department. Instead of photographing the print after it has been dusted with the powder, local officers take an impression of it on a piece of tape of peculiar composition. The bit of tape containing the impression is taken to the Identification Bureau and photographed.

As an example of the advantageous use of this method, Joyce cites the

finger prints. But so valuable has the system proved in the war on crime that it seems to be firmly entrenched. Almost every day one hears of a criminal being brought to justice through its workings. It has played a vital part in some of the most spectacular cases of recent criminal history.

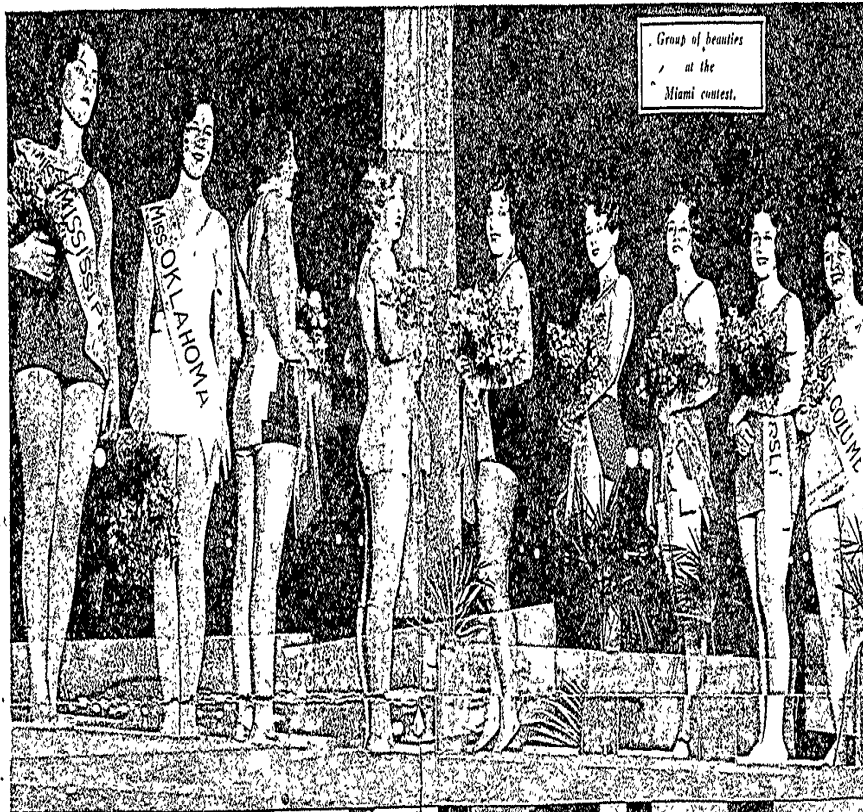
IT WAS finger prints that established the identity of Edward Hickman, who kidnaped and murdered 12-year-old Marian Parker in Los Angeles in 1927. The prints were on letters demanding ransom from the girl's father, Perry M. Parker, and on the rear window of an automobile from which the slayer tossed the dismembered body of his victim. Comparison of these prints with those taken when Hickman was arrested six months before for forgery at the bank where Parker was employed proved Hickman was the man to look for. Broadcasting of this information led to his arrest.

Through one finger print and the operation of the nation-wide system of finger print identification, three members of one of the most desperate robber bands in the West were caught last year and sentenced to death. The gang held up a bank at Lamar, Colorado, killed one of its officers and took two tellers along in its flight, murdering one after a few days. It abducted Dr. W. W. Whelinger of Dighton, Kansas, to attend a wounded robber and then shot him to death. On the window of the doctor's wrecked automobile a finger print was found and photographed, and copies were sent to many places in the country, including the National Bureau of Identification.

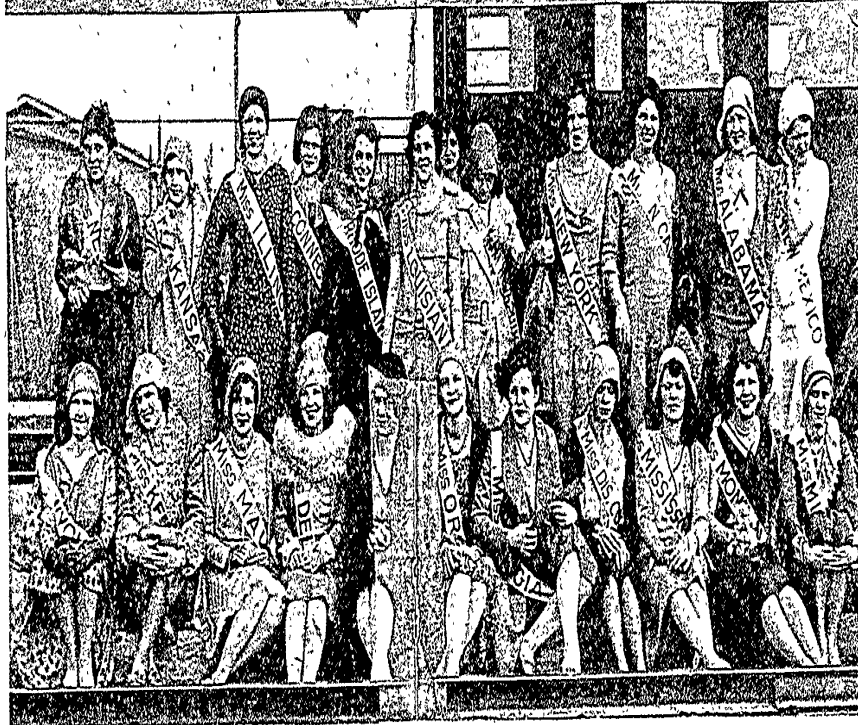
Months later, a clerk in the national bureau, going through the files, found a set of prints in which the impression of the right index finger was identical with the one sent from the West. The set was of a man who had been arrested in Stockton, California, and released. One of his aliases was Jake Fleagle. On learning this, the Chief of Police at Garden City, Kansas, remembered a family named Fleagle which lived near Dighton. From a member of the family he obtained information which led to the arrest of Ralph Fleagle, a brother of Jake, and two other men—the three who were later sentenced to death.

Jake, named as the actual slayer of the doctor, kept out of the way of the police. But he is never safe. His finger prints have been sent throughout the world and his arrest for felony in almost any city would link him with his bloody past.

No More Bathing Beauty Contests for Miami



Florida City
"Cured" by
Aftermath of
Disqualifications,
Debts, and
Troubles of
Stranded
Queens.



By a
Special
Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch
Sunday Magazine



MIAMI, Florida.
T SEEMS a shame that the promoters of Miami's all-American bathing beauty pageant couldn't wait until it was over to hold it. So many attractions have been added since the enterprise, after a futile struggle against tremendous public indifference, came to a debt-ridden close.

Think what a ballyhoo could be offered now. "Right" this way, ladies and gents, to see four supreme queens of beauty crowned, one after another. Each one positively guaranteed to be America's sweetheart and one of 'em married, at that. Watch six gorgeous girls from one town represent the pulchritude of six different states, using only the customary makeup. Thrill to the plight of a little band of lovely Latin ladies, stranded in the wilds of Atlanta. Try to solve the mystery of the missing Nicaraguan beauty. Hear the masterly moaning of Miami, stuck with the check. Even a public that is no longer a bathing-beauty-minded ought to pay, important money to take in all that.

There is no denying that the beauty pageant, as presented last March, was a flop. And Miami probably has an idea now of how Philadelphia felt after the Sesqui-Centennial. Not that Miami put on the show itself. But it welcomed the promoters and entertained high hopes of the benefit the municipality would derive from the affair—the publicity and all the people flocking into town to see the beauties from all over the United States and South and Central America parade in bathing suits.

THE beauties came to Miami and a reasonable amount of publicity heralded their arrival and subsequent activities. But too late it was discovered that people wouldn't give up their money any more to see pretty girls in bathing suits. The contesting belles were feted and photographed, but they couldn't draw paid admissions. "So the pageant company was left with debts instead of profits." It referred creditors to the city, and Mi-

ami, consequently, has received bills for nearly \$25,000—bills for railway and steamship transportation of the beauties and for their hotel bills and prizes at the contest. The Seaboard Air Line Railway Company has sued the city for \$10,000 for the transportation, food and Pullman accommodations it furnished.

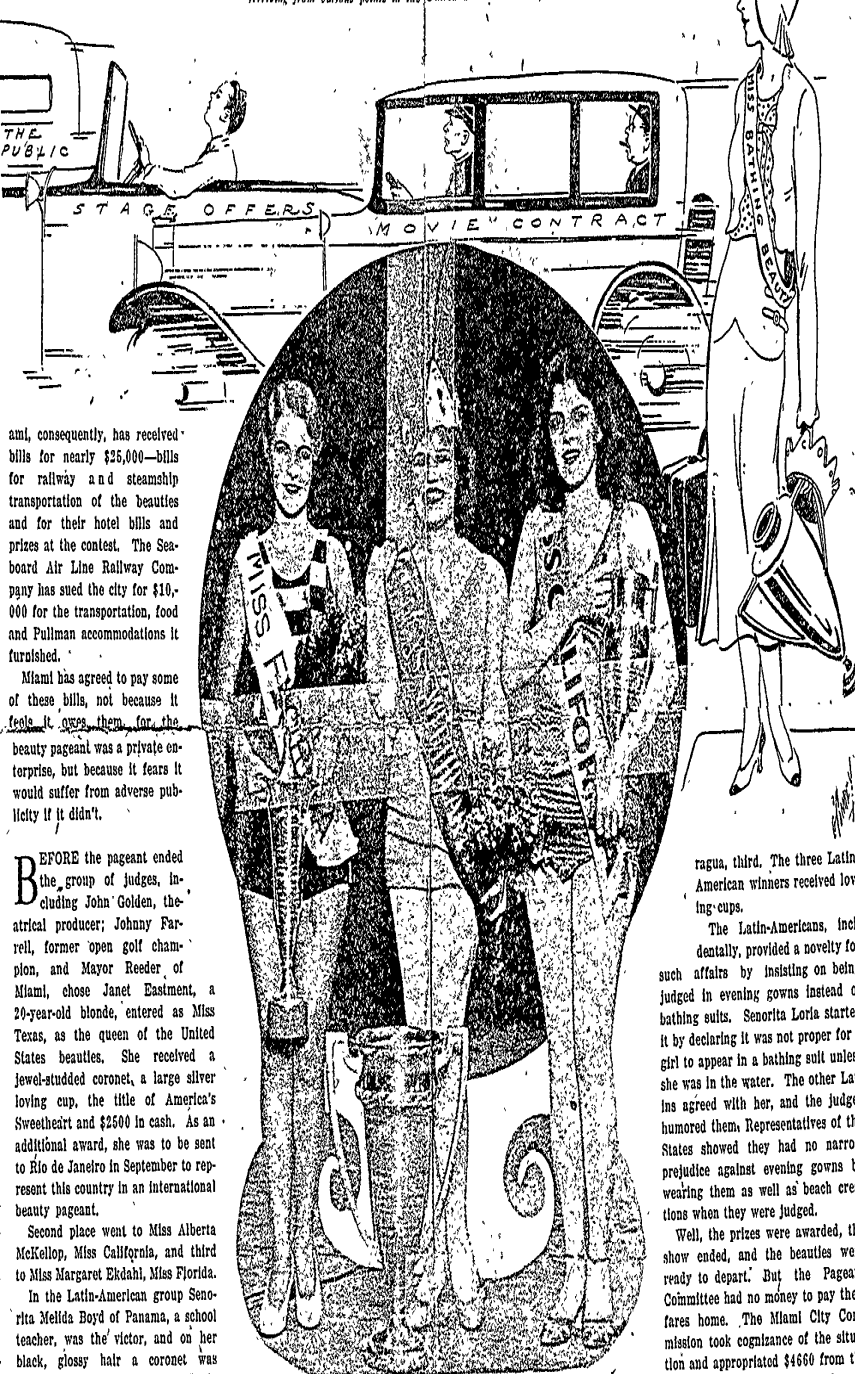
Miami has agreed to pay some of these bills, not because it feels it owes them for the beauty pageant was a private enterprise, but because it fears it would suffer from adverse publicity if it didn't.

BEFORE the pageant ended the group of judges, including John Golden, theatrical producer; Johnny Farrell, former open golf champion, and Mayor Reeder of Miami, chose Janet Eastment, a 20-year-old blonde, entered as Miss Texas, as the queen of the United States beauties. She received a jewel-studded coronet, a large silver loving cup, the title of America's Sweetheart and \$2500 in cash. As an additional award, she was to be sent to Rio de Janeiro in September to represent this country in an international beauty pageant.

Second place went to Miss Alberta McKellop, Miss California, and third to Miss Margaret Ekdahl, Miss Florida.

In the Latin-American group Senorita Melida Boyd of Panama, a school teacher, was the victor, and on her black, glossy hair a coronet was placed. Senorita Julia Salazar Loria of Costa Rica won second place, and Senorita Haydee Morales of Nica-

Arriving from various points in the United States—including Shamokin, Pa.



Three original prize winners: left to right, Miss Florida, Miss Texas and Miss California.

ragua, third. The three Latin-American winners received loving cups.

The Latin-Americans, incidentally, provided a novelty for such affairs by insisting on being judged in evening gowns instead of bathing suits. Senorita Loria started it by declaring it was not proper for a girl to appear in a bathing suit unless she was in the water. The other Latin-Americans agreed with her, and the judges humored them. Representatives of the States showed they had no narrow prejudice against evening gowns by wearing them as well as beach creations when they were judged.

Well, the prizes were awarded, the show ended, and the beauties were ready to depart. But the Pageant Committee had no money to pay their fares home. The Miami City Commission took cognizance of the situation and appropriated \$4660 from the city's publicity fund to meet the situation. The beauties departed and

American group.

the sachet fumes slowly cleared away. Miami was left to feed its estheticism on the loveliness of its native flora and fauna and to consider ways and means in connection with the contest's heritage of debt.

A group of the Latin-American delegates had decided not to go home at once. Instead it started on a barnstorming tour west, with Hollywood and the movies as its objectives. A representative of a number of South American newspapers was in charge of the tour.

The troupe got as far as Atlanta, Georgia. There the tour suddenly terminated. Senorita Boyd, with her chaperone and father, returned to Miami and reported that others of the company were stranded, without money to pay their hotel bills or even buy food. Miss Guatemala, it was added, was safe and well, and presumably happy, having married the tour manager.

THE harassed City Commission had already dug into its treasury to buy steamship tickets home for Miss Ecuador and Miss Panama. It considered gloomily this new call for help. And while it considered, further word on the subject came from the embassies at Panama and had managed to get from Atlanta to Washington and were being cared for there by their respective embassies, whose officials supported the girls' demands for transportation home.

Miss Chile, meanwhile, had ceased to bombard the commission with SOS calls. She had married.

The Miami city fathers finally decided they would have to stand the caff. They guaranteed payment of the hotel bills of the Latin beauties, thus releasing their luggage, and authorized their transportation home at the expense of the city of Miami.

But the trouble involving the visitors from the Southern republics was not yet over. For before the beauties had been rescued from their financial predicament in Atlanta, one of them, Senorita Morales, Miss Nicaragua, disappeared. She had gone on the tour with the expectation of joining her father in San Francisco. But since her disappearance, information has reached here that Senor Morales is no longer in San Francisco and the pageant promoters have not been able to learn where he is.

G. A. Trice, head of the pageant
(Concluded on Page 7.)

III:JG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

80-54-1

August 5, 1930.

RECORDED

AUG 8 1930

Mr. E. E. Conroy,
P. O. Drawer 1457,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged, with
thanks, of your communication of July 21st, relative
to an article published in the "St. Louis Post
Dispatch", dated July 20th, concerning the work of
the National Division of Identification and Informa-
tion.

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

Assistant Director.

VCH:DSS

August 16, 1933.

Mr. F. J. Blake,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Building,
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Marquis M. Childs, special writer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, is preparing to write a series of articles on crime and criminals and will probably call at your office within the next several days.

I desire that you extend every courtesy to Mr. Childs, but that, of course, he be furnished no confidential information or information which would not be or has not been already given to the press. However, you may be of service in introducing Mr. Childs to any of the local authorities he may wish to see.

Very truly yours,

Director.

80-54-1 X

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 17 1933 P.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Edwards	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Hughes	_____
Mr. Nathan	_____
Mr. Tolson	_____

August 16, 1933.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Gates telephoned to state that Pete Brant of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch had called him and advised they desired to send a special representative to Texas to write some feature stories and desires that Mr. Hoover instruct his office there to extend to this man reasonable courtesies. I advised that of course the Agents at the office would be courteous to the feature writer but that we could not, of course, give out the inside story, which is what they desire. He advised that the name of the feature writer is Marquis M. Childs. I advised that I would have a letter dispatched to the office in Texas advising that all courtesies which could be consistently shown Mr. Childs be accorded him.

Mr. Hughes was requested to prepare a letter for Dallas with regard to this matter.

RECORDED

AUG 19 1933

80-54-2	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 18 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Div. One CLERK	FILE

(2)

JEB/cnf

August 13, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HUGHES.

Mr. Gates called twice today to state that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch had insisted that their feature writer had reported from Dallas that he was not being accorded the normal courtesies extended to the local press representatives by our office at Dallas.

I contacted Mr. Nathan at Dallas and was advised that this report is incorrect; that Childs was in the Dallas office just after noon, and had been advised by Mr. Blake he would be given just what the other newspaper representatives were given but could show him no special favors. He stated that what he wanted was something special, not what all the other papers had. It was explained to Mr. Childs this could not be done. Mr. Nathan advised that they had not received our Air Mail letter. I requested that Mr. Childs be advised that information had been received from Washington.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED

INDEXED

80-54-2	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 19 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

CT:LC

September 23, 1933.

Mr. Marguis M. Childs,
St. Louis Post Dispatch,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Childs:-

I am taking the liberty of transmitting to you herewith the following listed material concerning the various functions of the Division of Investigation. These memoranda refer to the developments in the various activities of this Division in combating the present crime situation and I think you may find their contents of interest.

Pamphlet entitled "The Work and Functions of the
Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice,"
The Division of Investigation
The Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation
International Exchange of Fingerprints
Installation of a Single Fingerprint File
Bulletin Upon Fugitives Wanted by Police
Civil Identification
Adoption of Standard Classification of Criminal Offenses
Crime Statistics
Training of Personnel, Division of Investigation.

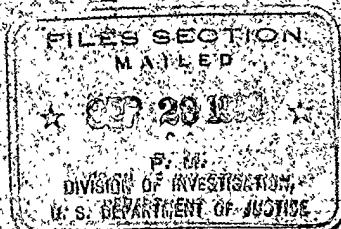
With best personal regards, I am

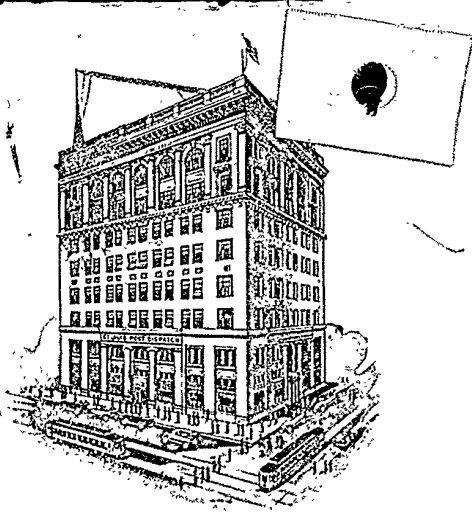
Cordially yours,

Encl,

RECORDED

80-54-4
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 30 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
C. W. C.





ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

PUBLISHED BY THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

October 2, 1933

SUNDAY

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hughes.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Locke.....

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.
Director
Division of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thanks very much for the file of extremely interesting material which you were kind enough to send me.

I have read it with great interest and it immediately suggests two or three stories for our section which I hope we shall be able to do. I should like to see a feature article on the special training school for members of your service and we can probably arrange to get that in Washington. Also, the case of Charles J. Brossner I found extremely interesting and we hope to be able to do a story on that case which will, incidentally, point to the great effectiveness of the international exchange of fingerprints.

The outcome of the case in Oklahoma City is surely a great triumph for your staff. Allow me to congratulate you.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. Chittenden

Ans. 10/11/33

WHD

RECORDED

OCT 16 1933

80-54-5	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 4 1933 A.M.	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
DIRECTOR	FILE
CLEGG	
TOLSON	



DAILY

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

SUNDAY

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

PUBLISHED BY THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

October 7, 1933

Mr. Nathan...
Mr. Tolson...
Mr. Clegg...
Mr. Edwards...
Mr. Egan...
Mr. Hughes...
Mr. Quinn...
Mr. Lester...
Mr. Locke...

MO

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.
Division of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am going to Waupun to get the story of Charles J. Drossner next week, as an example of the efficaciousness of the international exchange of finger-print photographs.

I wonder if you could give me any more information on this case than is contained in the bulletin which you recently sent me? Also, I wonder if, as a great favor to me, you could write a letter to the Warden of the penitentiary at Waupun. I would greatly appreciate it if you could tell him that my intention is, fundamentally, the serious one of showing the importance of this international exchange

There is a possibility that I may get to Washington at the end of the month and if so I want to get a story on your school in which you train your operatives.

With best regards to you.

Sincerely yours,

P.S. I hope to be in Waupun on October 13.

M. W. Childs
Letter to Warden Oscar Lee
Wisc. State Pen on
Ans. 10/11/33
WHL

RECORDED

OCT 13 1933

80-54-6
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 12
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
CLEGG
TOLSON

WEL:98

October 11, 1933.

80-54-6

RECORDED Mr. M. W. Childs,
St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Childs:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letters of October 2 and October 7, 1933, and I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for your kind remarks concerning the activities of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. I am also pleased to learn of your interest in the Charles J. Drossner identification and to find that you are following the Urschel kidnaping case with such interest.

Relative to the request in your letter of October 7, 1933 for any additional data which the Division may possess concerning the identification of Drossner, I am inclosing a copy of the original Interesting Identification in this case dated December 13, 1932. In addition, I am inclosing the Division's chart number 33-28 on Charles J. Drossner which you may feel free to use in the preparation of your article.

Relative to the request contained in the second paragraph of your letter of October 7, 1933 that I should communicate with the Warden of the Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, Wisconsin, I am inclosing for your information a copy of a letter being mailed to Warden Oscar Lee of that institution today.

Expressing the hope that the above data may prove of help to you and that you will be able to obtain additional data of interest from Warden Lee, I beg to remain

Sincerely yours,

Inclosure #672631

RECEIVED
MAIL ROOM
SPECIAL DELIVERY OCT 14 1933

W H T S

ENCLOSURE

October 11, 1933.

Mr. Oscar Lee,
Warden, Wisconsin State Prison,
Waupun, Wisconsin.

My dear Warden:

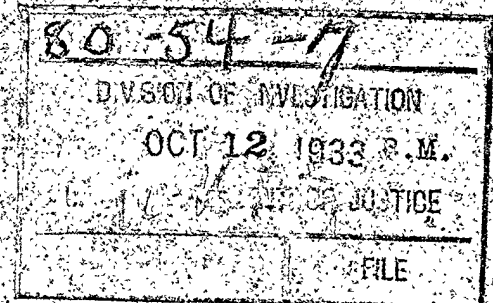
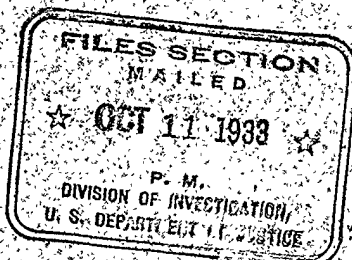
Mr. H. W. Childs of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch is engaged in the preparation of a story of Charles J. Grossner who I understand is at present confined in your institution. The Division of Investigation has made available to Mr. Childs certain data of interest concerning this individual who, as you know, has a rather extensive criminal record in various foreign countries.

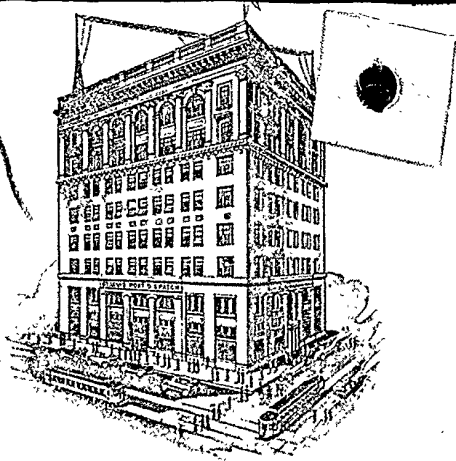
If it is not contrary to the regulations of your institution, I would appreciate any courtesies which you may be able to show Mr. Childs. The purpose of Mr. Childs' article is to illustrate the importance of the international exchange of fingerprints.

Sincerely yours,

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

RECORDED
INDEXED





EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

ST. LOUIS DISPATCH

PUBLISHED BY THE ST. LOUIS PUBLISHING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

October 18, 1933

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Hughes	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Locke	.....

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.
Director
Division of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I surely do appreciate your help in the Charles J. Drossner case. It happened that Warden Lee was not at Waupun, but the officials there had received your letter and I was shown every possible courtesy, within the limits of prison regulation.

I have been able to make a most interesting story based upon this case, as an example of the importance of the exchange of fingerprints. It will appear in the Sunday Magazine of November 5. I shall send you several copies of that issue.

Thanks a thousand times for your invaluable aid. I still hope to make that Washington trip, for a story about your school. With best regards,

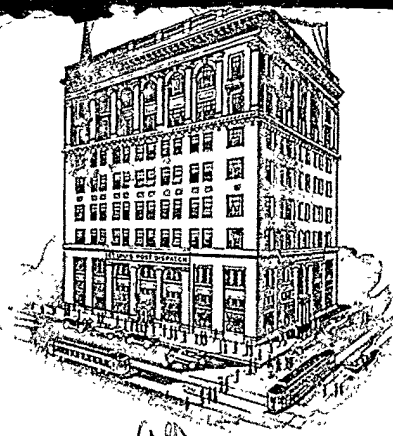
Sincerely yours,

M. W. Childs

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

OCT 23 1933

80-54-8	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT. 23 1933 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
CLEGG Unit One	TOLSON
FILE	✓



ST. LOUIS POST

ATCH

PUBLISHED BY THE PULITZER

ST. LOUIS, MO.

November 13, 1933

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Edwards	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. Locke	✓

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.
 Director
 Division of Investigation
 Department of Justice
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Under separate cover I am sending you two copies of the Sunday Magazine of November 5 which contain the story of Charles J. Drossner and how he was hunted down in the police bureaus of the world by fingerprints. I surely appreciate the help you gave us in getting this story and I hope the publicity will be of value in the work of beating the criminal.

With best regards to you,

Sincerely yours,

R. W. Childs

Acknowledged
 11/17/33
W H D G

RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED

NOV 18 1933

80-54-9

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 16 1933 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EDWARDS
 CLEGG
 TOLSON

FILE

jm

THDL:JN

November 17, 1933.

Mr. Marquis W. Childs,
St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Childs:

I have read with keen interest your article entitled "Trailed Around the World by his Finger Prints", in the Sunday magazine section of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of November 5, 1933, which deals with the activities of Charles J. Drossner, and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for your references to the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice and to thank you for your continued interest in the Division.

Your rather complete outline of the activities of the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation was particularly gratifying. I am taking the liberty of forwarding the following recent bulletin and memoranda which have been prepared subsequent to my letter to you of September 28, 1933:

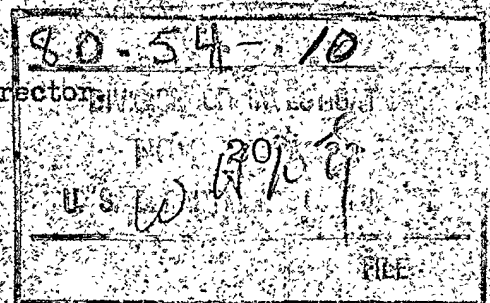
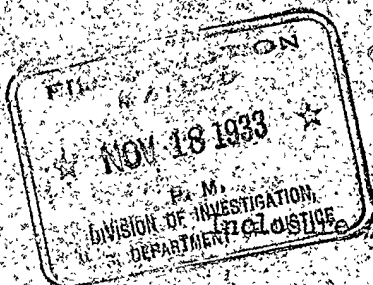
Uniform Crime Reports, Volume IV - Number 3
Statistics Compiled from Fingerprint Cards
Latent Fingerprints.

Expressing the hope that the above bulletin and memoranda may prove of interest to you and again thanking you for your interest in the Division, I beg to remain with my best personal regards

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Director



ENCLOSURE

24-57-10

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO
AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

80-54-18

Tracy by His Finger Prints

(Continued)

to penal servitude for life and a fine of 3000 francs by the Assizes of the Seine. The nominal charge made was forgery, but there is reason to believe that vital documents and state secrets are involved, secrets of such import that they cannot be set forth even in confidential report between the administrative authorities of France and the United States. He was tried under the provision of French law which permits trial without the presence of the accused.

Scotland Yard reported that Drossner's fingerprints were identical with those of Jose de Braghaca, who had been sentenced November 12, 1924, at Rome, Italy, to serve seven months for swindling. The authorities of Scotland Yard indicated that they, too, might seek to extradite Drossner, alias De Braghaca.

Vienna sent a report indicating additional criminal activities in Munich, Algiers, Wels (Upper Austria), Vienna, Berlin, Rotterdam and The Hague as well as a short jail sentence for larceny and impersonating an officer. The Minister of Justice at Brussels, Belgium, confirmed the Paris report and supplied the additional aliases of Charles Jean Drossner, Douglas Campbell, Jose Brancanza, Jose Car-

los Brazanica, Daniel Chester, and Vicente Montoya.

While this remarkable criminal was busy abroad, so busy that it seems almost incredible that one man could have committed so many crimes in so many different places, he is not without a post-war record in this country. He was arrested in San Francisco on July 11, 1919, for obtaining money under false pretenses, and sentence commuted to six months in the county jail. He was implicated in a bad check charge in Los Angeles in March of 1921.

IN DECEMBER of 1930 he was charged with grand larceny in New York City, but was discharged in March of the following year for lack of evidence. In White Plains, New York, shortly afterward, he was accused of forgery, but the charge was reduced to petit larceny. All this precedes his arrest in Los Angeles in July of 1932. He must have been in California at the time that he was condemned to life imprisonment on Devil's Island in Paris.

"We put no stock in his denials," says Deputy Warden Taft, talking in the absence of Warden Lee. "He is surely one of the most clever criminals in my 22 years here. He could well pass for anything; a broker, a scholar, a banker. There is something impressive, something imposing even, about him."

"We are keeping him under careful surveillance. He has a job in the twin factory. Of course, we would never permit a man with such a record to go to one of our model farms or to one of our model camps. He will be kept within the prison walls until the time for his release. We're taking no chances with a man of his intelligence."

Drossner's case is not the only one which has in recent months demonstrated the effectiveness of the international exchange of fingerprints. Director Hoover cites three or four others in his bulletin. Washington received from Brussels, Belgium, the fingerprints of one Frank Jansko, held in custody in Antwerp. Check of the records of the Division of Investigation showed that this man was also known as Joseph Schec, Frank Lanik and John Edward Etkins, sentenced to two and a half years to 10 years in the penitentiary at Walla Walla, Washington, for attempted robbery; sentenced to one year to life in the State prison at San Quentin, California, and sentenced to seven years in the State penitentiary at Salem, Oregon, for larceny.

Again, by interchange of fingerprints, an international counterfeiting and dope-smuggling ring was disclosed and broken up. The police at Kalamata, Greece, arrested Samuel Winzelberg for passing counterfeit U. S. currency and forwarded his fingerprints to Washington. Check of the files disclosed that he had an extensive record of major crimes in New York City.

But Drossner's remains the most startling case.

ETHEL, LIONEL AND

And the Latter,

This is the third of a series of articles written by John Barrymore on the lives of his sister and brother, Ethel and Lionel, and himself—an intimate history of "The Royal Family" of the American theater.

By JOHN BARRYMORE

SOME months, when my father remembered to send money, we had fine clothes and lived in luxury. Most of the time, however, we were poor.

My father, Maurice Barrymore, was gay, irresponsible, talented, handsome, charming. Everybody loved him. To him, money was something to spend quickly—and, if possible, whimsically. He would pay his last cent for a capricious prank.

I well remember when we were living on Ninetieth street, in New York. My mother was home with the three children and we had no money to pay the grocery bill. We were waiting for father to return from a Western tour.

It was always a festive occasion when he arrived, and this was the greatest of all, for he brought home a roly-poly bear cub that he had bought from an animal dealer in Kansas City. We kids were delighted. But my mother cried. We children didn't understand at all.

It wasn't until some time later that we learned that my whimsical father had arrived without a cent in his pocket. He had spent all his money for the bear cub.

When my mother died, her last words were: "Oh, my poor kids. What will become of them now?"

As I look back now, this life, which was to us a delightfully kaleidoscopic existence, gay and exciting, had in it many elements of tragedy. None of us had schooling that rates now with the education of the high school graduate. Fortunately, however, we inherited from my father a tremendous love for books. He was a graduate of Oxford and had been educated for the Indian Civil Service, a man of high English culture. No matter where we were, there were good books to read and we devoured everything within reach.

I discovered Victor Hugo when I was 12 years old and ran to Lionel with a volume like a miner who has discovered a nugget.

"Ethel and I read them all," he said scornfully. "Years ago."

A few years later I read Balzac in the *Evening Post*, said, eagerly, to Fred Butler, a newspaper man who was great friend of mine. "This fellow Balzac is a great author. You know, Lionel thinks so, too."

"That's fine," Butler drawled. "But would you believe it, Jack, people are right ahead and found out about Balzac without waiting for the Barrymores."

One summer when the family fortunes were quite low, Lionel and I were put in a tumble-down farmhouse that my father owned on Staten Island and practically forgotten. We were

cared for by a lovable old Negro whom we called "Edward, the Black Prince." He never made us wash our faces, we never made the beds or washed the dishes, and we had a magnificent summer—the three of us and 35 dogs.

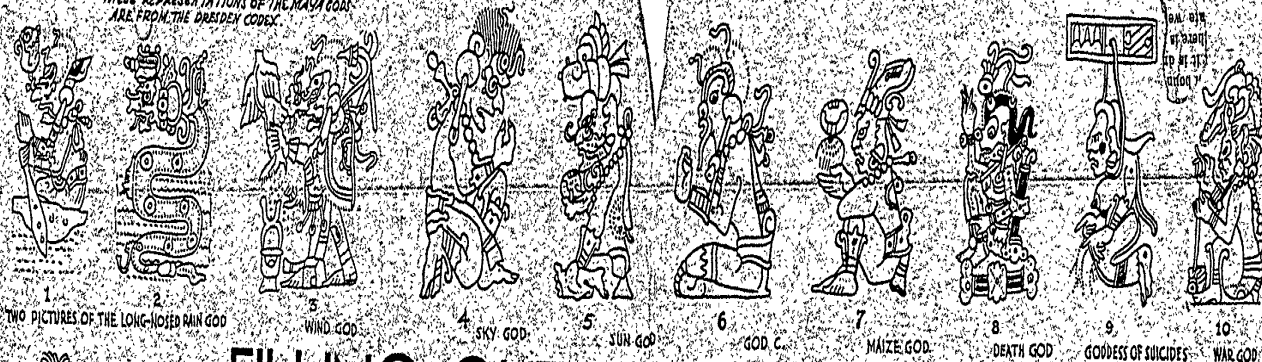
The dogs were all more or less of the Eskimo breed, known as huskies. Commander Peary had given my father four of the huskies that had carried Peary to the North Pole, and the added 31 were the result of certain matrimonial adventures throughout the neighborhood.

Thirty-five dogs is a lot of dogs—practically an acre of dogs—and they swarmed through the house, sharing our beds, chasing cats and yelping at the moon. It was a glorious existence for two kids of 9 and 13 years.

Often Lionel and I did not have enough to eat, for our father sent us money infrequently. But Edward, through the terrific force of his personality, would wangle enough stuff from the grocery stores to keep us alive. Now and then, passersby would offer us \$1—once the offer was \$5—for a dog, but no matter how we needed food we wouldn't part with one.

Only in a family of irresponsible actor-folk could such a thing

THESE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE MAYA GODS ARE FROM THE DRESDEN CODEX.



FILLING OUT the PICTURE of ANCIENT MAYAN LIFE

The Colorful History of These Primitive Central Americans Becomes a Little Clearer With the Recent Deciphering of Another Unit of Their Sign Language.



By a Member of the Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine Staff

CHICAGO.

HERE in Chicago there is a small boy whose name, one of whose names rather, is Kan Imix. (The ix is pronounced ah.) It is the name given to him on the day of his birth in the ancient Mayan calendar, computed from July, 1553. His father is J. Eric Thompson, one of the foremost Mayan scholars in the world. He has projected himself so completely into the life of the ancient Mayas that upon the birth of his son three years ago he gave him as a third given name, the name of the lucky Mayan day on which he was born.

Recently Thompson succeeded in deciphering another Mayan glyph, the



Mr. and Mrs. J. Eric Thompson in the field.

moon, in the field in Yucatan. Only recently Thompson returned from England where he had been on leave of absence from the Field Museum, at work on certain Mayan problems for the Carnegie Institution. It was while he was abroad that he hit upon the meaning of the newest glyph to be translated. He had discovered that two time symbols bore a close resemblance to each other and yet they were not the same. He separated those that occurred at the end of five years and those that came at the end of 15 years and noted the differentiation. He was able to establish finally that one of these signs was the missing symbol for 15 years in the Mayan

held their secrets inviolate for nearly 400 years. To the lay person that has little significance, but to the archeologists it means a great triumph.

Less than a hundred of the Mayan writing symbols have up to the present been deciphered. Of all the lost languages out of the past this is perhaps the most difficult to read. Thompson, who is in charge of Central and South American research at the Field Museum of Natural History here, has 10 glyphs to his credit. Professor H. Beyer of Tulane University is high man with a score of 19, 18 of which he deciphered at one fell swoop.

THE elaborate culture of the Mayans, the form of their ceremonials, the nature of their life, is only partly known. Little by little scientists are piecing together the picture of the Mayan world, their strange architecture, the barbarous cruelty of their sacrificial rites, the fetishes and taboos of their primitive religion. One more glyph deciphered. Another grain added to the store of knowledge about a people who once ruled over a large area of this continent.

The mystery of the Mayan glyphs has exerted an extraordinary fascination on many people; and not alone scientists, but laymen, too. Thompson, an Englishman, was in business in the Argentine when he first became interested. He returned to Cambridge University in England to study and then later went to Yucatan to do field work. In 1902, in the Yucatan, Thompson, one of the executives of a large insurance company, Benjamin Lee Whorf, has just developed a theory about the Mayan glyphs which he has put into a book published by Harvard University. Whorf is one of several experts who have kept their amateur standing.

From the very first days of the Spanish conquest, in the middle of the sixteenth century, a malignant destiny seems to have pursued the elaborate culture of the Mayans. They were a simple people with only the most elementary means of defense, quite helpless before the onslaught of the Spaniards. Thompson, in "The Civilization of the Mayas," published by the Field Museum, gives an interesting glimpse of the conquest.

"Fortifications, with the exception of palisades, were unknown, and night attacks were never indulged in. War paint was, however, used to frighten the enemy, and a great deal of energy was wasted in shouting and hissing. After the enemy had been defeated, the conquerors removed the jawbones of the vanquished dead, and wore them on their arms. Important prisoners, who were not in any way disfigured,



Present day descendants of the Mayas doing a ritualistic dance.

were offered up in sacrifice, and subsequently the body was ceremonially eaten by the captor and his friends. Prisoners of the rank and file were enslaved.

"The Spanish cavalry, of course, gave a tremendous advantage to the conquistadores. An account is given of one battle in the course of which the Indians endeavored to seize the horses by the legs. Cortez, during his march across Guatemala to Honduras, left behind him a lame horse, which was looked after by the Indians at Peten. The Spanish friars, who visited Peten in the seventeenth century, were horrified to find that the Indians were worshipping an image of this very horse and considered it one of their most important gods.

"The first horses seen by the Mayas were those used by the cavalry. Not dissociating the horses from their riders, the Mayas imagined the firing of the arquebuses of the Spaniards was a manifestation of the wrath of this strange animal. The horse was therefore considered to be able to deal out thunder, lightning and thunderbolts that brought destruction in their path. The association of the horse with the deities of thunder and lightning was therefore a natural one. The horse left by Cortez was offered meat, turkeys and floral wreaths and not unnatural

ly died of hunger.

The priests followed, or some of them accompanied, the conquerors. And, when it first endeavored was to stamp out the Mayan religion, and save the souls of these benighted people. In their zeal to achieve this end they went to fantastic lengths, burning and torturing thousands of the natives at the technique established by the Inquisition in Spain.

In the course of this zealous work, Bishop Diego de Landa ordered that all the Mayan books that could be discovered should be burned. There is reason to believe that hundreds of manuscript volumes were destroyed. So far as has been discovered, up to the present, no Mayan books have been found. One is in Madrid, Spain, one is in Dresden, Germany, and one is in Paris. Only fragments of these have been deciphered.

IN THE jungle of Yucatan hundreds of monuments covered with pictographs have been found. These chiefly mark periods in the Mayan calendar, very carefully constructed upon units of 20 years.

It was in 1863 that a manuscript book written by Bishop de Landa was discovered in the archives of Spain in Madrid. This contained an outline of the calendar and hints as to the nature of the system of mathematics employed by the Mayas. Their mathematics and their calendar were based upon a knowledge of astronomy that was extraordinary considering the fact they had no instruments comparable to even the most primitive telescope.

Early it was realized that the Mayan

glyphs were ideographs, rather than ideographs, and therefore far more difficult to decipher. The picture of the precursor of the stylized number of which in a form, language make up the alphabet, conveys a single idea, may be a unique symbol, never again. As it happens, certain Mayan symbols do recur, can readily be seen what difficult this language offers to the student.

A numerical sign and the calendar were first transcribed. The ideographs of the Mayas are in the form of a square with rounded corners, with a stem in the center. It was found they should be read in pairs from right and downward.

Scholars after the discovery of the de Landa manuscript immediately seized upon this theory as a key to the Mayan writing. But later it was abandoned.

NOW it has remained for Whorf, the outstanding amateur among glyph decipherers, to revive it. With this theory as a start, he has translated a simple Mayan text from the Codex Tro-Cortesianus, one of the three Mayan books that have been preserved. The sentence is: "The god inserts it into the cloth." And the picture beneath the glyph shows a figure obviously weaving.

Thompson, however, and with him two or three other leading scholars in the field, do not accept the Whorf theory, as derived from Bishop de Landa. Earlier archeologists were correct in rejecting the phonetic theory, he holds.

Thompson is a most pleasant type of Britisher, with the modesty and apparent indifference to the significance of his own achievement which is typical of his kind. Deciphering glyphs is part of his job. Another phase is field work, hacking his way through Yucatan jungles with only a native as companion. And this he finds perhaps even more fascinating than the transcription of glyphs. There is no sensation comparable, he says, to coming suddenly upon a green mound that indicates the sight of a buried stela.

He and his wife spent their honeymoon at Palenque, Mexico. The center represents a sacrifice to the corn plant.

fore an important symbol and one which often recurs.

As for the future, Thompson, who has just published a new book, "Mexico Before Cortez" (Scraper's), believes that the cultural secrets of the Mayas, will come to light only through such patient effort as has brought results in the past. Much more may be known about the Mayan ceremonials when additional ideographs are made to reveal their meaning.

THIS is a fearful and a dreadful phase of Mayan life. Here is Thompson's description of certain ceremonials:

"On the fatal day all gathered in the courtyard of the temple where the victim was stripped naked and his body smeared all over with a blue unguent, his only clothing consisting of a special pen-shaped headdress. Then, armed with bows and arrows, the whole congregation danced with the victim, revolving round a large stake. Next the unhappy man was raised to the stake and tied to it, while the people continued to dance round and round.

"The priest then approached him, and with a sharp stone knife made a wound in the victim's loins, and with the blood that gushed out anointed the features of the god. At a given signal the people, who had never ceased to dance, raised their bows and arrows, and as each man whirled by the victim in the mad dance he discharged an arrow into his heart which had been previously marked with white, so that the arrows stood out like the stamens of some gigantic sunflower.

"A more usual method of sacrifice was by removing the heart. In the first part the proceedings were similar to those of the arrow sacrifice. The victim was stripped, painted blue, crowned with the peculiar headdress and brought to the temple courtyard. The evil spirits were driven away, and the round sacrificial altar was also smeared with the blue ointment.

"The four Chacs seized the victim, placing him on his shoulders on the stones, each Chac holding one limb. The Nacm then approached with a stone knife and plunged it into the ribs just below the left breast. Quickly thrusting his hand into the aperture, he wrenched out the still palpitating heart, put it on a plate and handed it to the Cihuil. Passing swiftly to the idol near by, the priest smeared its face with fresh blood.

These are the dark and bloody secrets that scientists may unravel from the writings of the Mayas. At any rate Mayan ideographs form a fascinating puzzle.



4.1. 887

let. to
m. w. c. d. l. 11/17/33
W. H. D. L.



WISCONSIN STATE PRISON-WAUPUN

Name: Charles J. Doremus

Inmate No. 336701

Classification No. 1000000000

Age 30

Color White

Height 5' 10"

Weight 175

Build Medium

Eye Color Blue

Hair Color Brown

Birth Date 10/10/1900

Place of Birth Chicago, Ill.

Religion Catholic

Marital Status Single

Occupation None

Previous Convictions None

Present Conviction None

Right Hand: 1. Index Finger, 2. Middle Finger, 3. Ring Finger, 4. Little Finger, 5. Thumb

Left Hand: 1. Index Finger, 2. Middle Finger, 3. Ring Finger, 4. Little Finger, 5. Thumb

Signature: [Signature]

TRAILED AROUND the WORLD by HIS FINGER PRINTS

By a Member of the Post-Dispatch
Sunday Magazine Staff

WAUPUN, Wisconsin. WHEN Charles J. Drossner was received here at the Wisconsin State Penitentiary a little more than a year ago, it was merely a part of the prison routine, to enroll him as inmate No. 20662, measure him for a prison uniform, assign him to a cell, give him a prison haircut. He was just another foreigner. Not one of the big shots, one of those dramatic figures whose entry causes a vast stir within the narrow world behind the walls.

In the course of time his fingerprints were sent, again as a matter of routine, to the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice in Washington. And the Division of Investigation, as a matter of routine, sent those fingerprints abroad the world.

In the months that have followed there has been conjectured, detail added, to detail, from the police bureaus of the world, the story of one of the most extraordinary criminal careers of the post-war decade. Scarcely a capital in Europe where this man of 20 aliases is not wanted. Spy, impostor, forger, confidence man. All these things, and more, say the police bureaus of the world.

The Drossner case illustrates, as almost nothing else could, the way in which the police net is being drawn against the criminal. Transcending national boundaries, circling the entire world, it is drawn tighter and tighter, until there is almost no escape. In the elaborate web of deception that this

man Drossner wove he left here and there the imprint of the delicate pattern of whorls within whorls on his finger tips. And though, in the obvious truism of the physiologists, the stuff of his body will change entirely in each seven-year period of his life, that delicate pattern of whorls within whorls will remain mysteriously the same.

It will reside in the files of the director of police in Vienna, in the files of Scotland Yard, in the files of the Prefet of Police in Paris. So that today, years after the crime of which he was convicted was committed, there is in the record office of the Wisconsin State Penitentiary in the little town of Waupun, a request from the State Department in Washington to hold this man on a warrant from the French Government consigning him to penal servitude on Devil's Island for life.

The man, Drossner, inmate No. 20662, insists that he is not this international trickster. He insists that he is innocent of the crime for which he was sent here, passing forged checks to the amount of about \$375. He insists, with passionate, eloquent indignation, upon his innocence. And the lawyer, Edward F. Higgins, who defended him upon appointment by the Court, in Milwaukee, believes in his innocence so strongly that he is working, without hope of remuneration, to prove that this is a tragic case of mistaken identity.

But, say Bertillon experts here and at the Department of Justice in Washington, fingerprints do not lie. Fingerprints pour in upon the Department of Justice from all parts of the world at the rate of about 2200 sets a day, from 8066 different sources. On September 1 of this year there were

Arrested as Petty Forger in Wisconsin, Charles J. Drossner Is Now Charged With Being One of the Most Extraordinary International Criminals of the Post-War Era—Due to the International Exchange of Prison Records.

3,870,810 fingerprint cards in archives. And not one of them, as it is discoverable, is like Drossner's case as reported as a perfect illustration of the value of the international exchange of fingerprints. That J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Division of Investigation, the story in a special bulletin by the division.

This man who calls himself Charles Drossner was arrested on suspicion in Los Angeles on July 6, 1935, according to the data compiled by Deputyarden G. S. Taft of the Waupun Penitentiary. Something of his record in the United States was disclosed on investigation and his record and photograph were broadcast to be throughout the United States. Milwaukee had first claim on passing bad checks. He was to Milwaukee on July 27, a few months later.

The case was pressed National Bank of Wis-

consin or three large firms which had cashed the bad checks. He was identified by several persons, and it appeared that the case would come to a speedy close with a verdict of guilty. But Higgins, the defense lawyer appointed by the Court because Drossner had no funds, became convinced of his innocence.

DROSSNER had gathered documentary evidence to show that only the day before the checks were cashed, he had been working in New York for a travel bureau. Among other documents he produced a payroll check endorsed in New York the day previous to the crime. Higgins made good use of this evidence and also of the fact that none of the identifying witnesses would swear they remembered that the man who cashed the checks had lost the index finger of the right hand. This is Drossner's most conspicuous mark. The jury was out in three and a half hours, a fact, says Higgins, which indicates Drossner's

Record of Drossner's Bertillon measurements.

guilt was not a foregone conclusion. Something was brought up at the trial about a foreign record, but very little. In his first appearance here at the prison Drossner made a good impression. He talks in a quiet, cultured voice. He speaks nine languages, at least five of them fluently enough to pass for a native. He says he was educated at Leland Stanford University in California. He admits to a "college boy escapade" that cost him a semester in a California reformatory, but that was all the authorities at the prison knew.

Then the record began to accumulate. It is longer and more varied than that of any other prisoner in the penitentiary. And the returns are not all in, it is believed.

The first charge brought against him was in May, 1909, in San Francisco, when, according to his own statement of his age, he must have been about 16 years old. He was accused of passing worthless checks, sentenced to the Iowa Reformatory. There were one or two other arrests in California and then Drossner appears to have gone abroad. The next contribution comes from Paris.

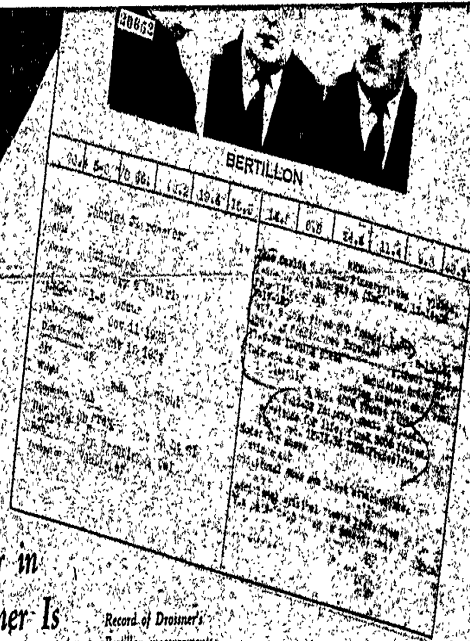
"This individual should be arrested as per order dated February 13, 1923, issued by Mr. Clard, the Examining Magistrate of the Tribunal of the Seine, for fraud and fraudulent action listed in the Bulletin of the French Criminal Police 1116, under No. 704,791, and his photograph in the Bulletin 1122."

Details gathered about the man in the question show that he is the son of a Russian-Polish-Jewish parents residing in the United States before the World War, claiming to be a refugee. At the beginning of the World War, Drossner enlisted in the French Army with the rank of Captain. He was wounded at Cambray on May 9, 1916, while helping his Captain. At that time he underwent the amputation of his index finger and for his valor received the Croix de Guerre.

In 1918, Drossner was arrested in Paris on a charge of issuing a check without funds and the illegal wearing of decorations. In 1922 he was arrested at Bayonne, France, for a similar offense under the name of Douglas Campbell. But more significant is the confidential report of the French Foreign Office.

This shows that he was sentenced to serve six months and fined 500 francs for "abuse of confidence," the charge customarily brought against persons in the employ of the Foreign Office, as spies or otherwise, who have betrayed their trust. That was early in 1918. In August of that year he was expelled from France by ministerial order. On November 9, 1922, he was sentenced to serve six months and fined 4000 francs on the check charge and also for disregarding the expulsion order. The confidential report further discloses that on May 13, 1932, he was sentenced

(Continued on Page 6.)



CT:LC

December 11, 1934.

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY.

Attention - Mr. Suydam

I am attaching hereto for your attention and
such action as you may deem necessary, a copy of a telegram
forwarded to me on this date by Mr. John Roger of the St.
Louis Post Dispatch.

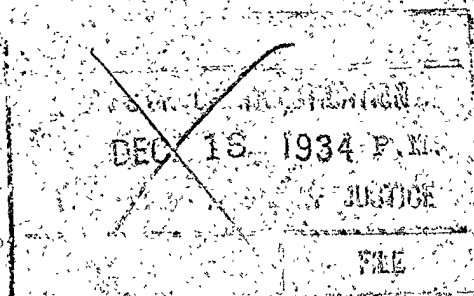
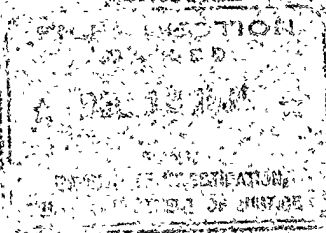
Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Encl. #821342

1 copy



CT:LC

RECORDED.

80-54-11

DECEMBER 11 1934

JOHN ROGER
ST LOUIS POST DISPATCH
ST LOUIS MISSOURI

REPLYING YOUR TELEGRAM IN ACCORDANCE DEPARTMENTAL PROCEDURE HAVE
REFERRED YOUR REQUEST TO DEPARTMENT PUBLICITY OFFICER HENRY SUYDAM

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Laughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy

740P
POSTAL

XU
The sender of this
Message

authorizes us to say that a
TELEGRAPHIC reply is desired

Via **WESTERN UNION**

ANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter

NM = Night Message

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.
Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

1934 DEC 11 PM 2 26

WR73 DPR PAID XU=PD STLOUIS MO 1 1 1255P

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE

DAY LETTER

J EDGAR HOOVER=

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT OF JUSTICE

COULD YOU FURNISH THE POST-DISPATCH BY MAIL TODAY OR
TOMORROW A LIST OF THE ARRESTS IN STATE CASES WITH
IDENTIFICATIONS, SUCH AS DILLINGER, NELSON, FLOYD AND
KIDNAPPING CASES MADE BY YOUR BUREAU IN THE INTENSIVE
AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME SINCE MARCH 17, 1933. REGARDS

JOHN ROGER STLOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

RECORDED

INDEXED

DEC 17 1933

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1934

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1934

ack by
Mama Ruddy
12-11-34

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Mo.
Dec. 18, 1933

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hughes.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Locke.....
.....

IF YOU ASK MY OPINION

by MARTHA CARR

My dear Mrs. Carr:
WOULD like some information regarding the Bureau of Investigation of the U. S. A. What are the qualifications of an investigator and how does one go about applying for the same? J.C.
Write to the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., for first-hand information.

file
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NOT RECORDED

80-54-

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
DEC 20 1933	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ST. LOUIS, MO.	
ROUTED TO:	FILE

MR. NATHAN ...
MR. TOLSON ...
MR. CLEGG
MR. COWLEY
MR. EDWY ...
MR. EC ...
MR. QUINN ...
MR. LETTER ...
MR. LOCKE ...
MR. ROHR ...

DIVISION

WASHINGTON D. C. POST March 15, 1934.

MR. TOLSON
MR. CLARK
MR. CULLEN
MR. FOX
MR. GALT
MR. QUINN
MR. LADD
MR. MOHR

Miss Elizabeth G. McSorley, Identification Unit, Justice, is visiting friends in Asheville, N. C.

80-54

WOLF

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1422 F STREET

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

WASHINGTON.

February 11, 1935

WJF
Mr. J. E. Hoover
Division of Investigation
U. S. Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your address entitled, "Law Enforcement and the Citizen," which I was very interested in seeing. I found it so interesting, in fact, that I have sent it out to the paper in St. Louis, thinking they might want to print parts of it.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Marquis W. Childs

RECORDED

FEB 16 1935

80-54-12	
FEB 15 1935	
TOLSON	BACKUS
FILE	

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman..
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Nathan	()
Mr. Tolson	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)
Mr. Clegg	()
Mr. Appel	()
Mr. Baughman	()
Mr. Coffey	()
Mr. Edwards	()
Mr. Egan	()
Mr. Glavin	()
Mr. Keith	()
Mr. Lester	()
Mr. Quinn	()
Mr. Scheidt	()
Mr. Schilder	()
Mr. Smith	()
Mr. Tamm	()
Mr. Tracy	()
Inspector	()
Unit	()
Secretary	()

See Me	()
Prepare Reply	()
For Your Information	()
Note and Return	()
File	()

Remarks:

Mr. Hoover will be glad to see him if he wants
to come in. Will arrange for him to see such parts of the
Bureau as he may be interested in.

st

HENRY SUYDAM
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

June 27, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
.....
.....

Mr. Paul Y. Anderson of the Washington Bureau of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch is much interested in doing a special article on our fingerprint collection. The Managing Editor of that paper, which is quite well disposed toward the Department, saw a recent statement of the Attorney General in connection with the five millionth print being filed here and he wishes Mr. Anderson to do an article.

Mr. Anderson has never approached the Department before with a request for information and I think it would be advisable, if convenient, for him to see you on this matter to get your ideas. If you will let me know when an appointment can be arranged I shall produce Mr. Anderson.

Henry Suydam

Henry Suydam,
Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUL 30 1935

80-54-13

FEL. BUREAU

JUL 5 1935

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

TOLSON

SCHENCK

CT:ACS

July 2, 1935.

RECORDED

80-54-13

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY SUIDAM,
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Replying to your memorandum of June 27th concerning the desire of Mr. Paul Y. Anderson of the Washington Bureau of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, to write an article dealing with fingerprint matters, please be advised that I shall be very glad indeed to see Mr. Anderson and to arrange for him to be shown the phases of the Bureau's work in which he is interested.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Baughman

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Carson

Mr. Egan

Mr. Gurnea

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Jones

Mr. Quinn

Miss Gandy

July 19, 1935.

Mr. O. E. Howard,
Managing Editor,
The St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Howard:

The editorial entitled, "Why
Crime Flourishes", appearing in the St.
Louis Post-Dispatch on July 11, 1935, has
been read by me with interest.

Your commendation of the address
which I delivered before the International
Association of Chiefs of Police is sincerely
appreciated.

Your splendid editorial should
be of valuable assistance in bringing a
clear understanding to the public concerning
the problems confronting the law enforcement
officer.

With best wishes and kind regards,

I am

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

cc: St. Louis,

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Coughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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E Mac
Aug

80-54-14

FILE

THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
JULY 11, 1935

WHY CRIME FLOURISHES.

Nobody knows better than J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, why crime flourishes in the United States. The general of the G-men lays a preponderant share of the blame upon "shyster lawyers, crooked politicians and sob-sister Judges."

Addressing police chiefs from 600 American cities in Washington this week, Mr. Hoover brought a scathing indictment against the unholy triumvirate which has made a mockery of justice in the nation. He says that, if it were not for the people who guide criminals through the courts and bribe witnesses to defend them, there would be no such national scandal as crime has become.

The G-men have gone into every part of the country after criminals, and they have found conditions everywhere just about the same. There is a criminal element, and between it and society are the well-known impediments to justice. The most potent of these is the lawyer-criminal, against whom the better element in the profession is at long last moving in most of the states. The lawyer-criminal has done more to strip the law of its terrors than all other influences combined. He has the advantage of a criminal procedure wholly unfitted to an age in which crime has automobiles in which to run around and money with which to defend itself.

The remedies are difficult. It is not easy to modernize criminal procedure. As we have found in Missouri, there is a powerful segment of the legal profession which refuses to vote for any measure reforming the criminal code. This malady is much deeper-seated than is commonly supposed. At the time of the Missouri crime survey, 10 years ago, when a most formal effort was made to bring about such a reform under the best possible auspices, the movement ended in utter rout and confusion. The demoralization of society had so far corrupted justice at the roots that it was impossible to get the Legislature to vote for code reform. It has been so ever since. One session of the Legislature is like another. So it is in most of the states.

The better element of the lawyers themselves hold

the only immediate clew to a solution of this great problem. They can purge the profession of what Mr. Hoover terms "legal vermin." The lawyer licensed by the state is an officer of the court. He enjoys his privilege by consent of the state. In Missouri, the bar associations have brought this matter to a most encouraging status. They have succeeded in establishing throughout Missouri a series of lawyer tribunals to which practitioners in the law are accountable and through which their offenders can be brought to disbarment in the Supreme Court of the State.

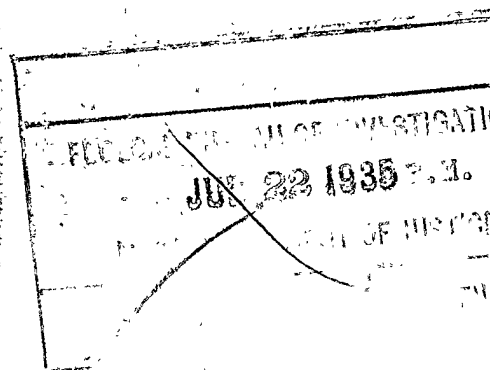
What Mr. Hoover has just told the chiefs of police serves an excellent purpose. But the hope of the nation lies with the bar associations. To reform criminal procedure is hard enough; to rid society of the crooked politician is harder. The thing is to strike at the shyster lawyer through his own profession. This happily, is what we are doing.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy

Miss Gandy

Preper ✓
M. B. Barker ✓
ACB

58



*copy sent to
St. Louis
7/19/35
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80-54-14

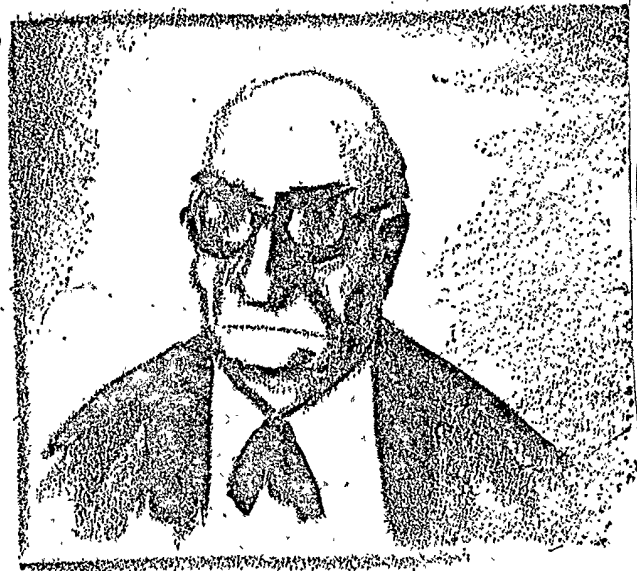
O.K. Borand
M.S.
7-16

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Chief Clerk
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Edwards
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Keith
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Scheidt
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Smith
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

Rug



CRIMINAL



SHYSTER LAWYER
WHO AIDS CRIME

JOVEE

80-54-14

IN J. EDGAR HOOVER'S 'ROGUES' GALLERY.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1422 F STREET

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

WASHINGTON.

August 5, 1935

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I felt you would be interested in the enclosed editorial which appeared in our paper on Sunday, August 4. It occurred to me that you might not see it otherwise.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Marquis W. Childs

1 encl. *22*
J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

80-54-15	
F	INDEXED
AUG 10 1935	
SCHEIDT 25	

AUG 20 1935

ack.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
AUGUST 4, 1935

THE WAR ON THE CRIMINAL

A desperate war is raging all around us. We don't think of it as such. It is the war between the law-enforcement agencies and the criminal underworld. The law-enforcement agencies are winning that war, slowly, perhaps, but surely. They have won heartening victories in recent years. But the enemy is powerful and resourceful, has many allies and, in some measure, will continue to be a menacing problem.

The subject was interestingly discussed last month before the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at Atlantic City. The speaker was J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice. The occasion was to his liking. He put it this way: "I know I speak to my own people."

A good deal of what Mr. Hoover said recited facts and conditions familiar not only to the police but to all of us. Certain allies of the criminal are clearly identified in the public mind. The unscrupulous lawyer, for example, who consorts with criminals, who pilots them through the courts, serves them at every turn, shares in the swag, is, in reality, an accessory before and after the fact. There is another kind of lawyer, less flagrant, perhaps, in his deportment, but a friend of the criminal, nevertheless, and an enemy of society. He is the shyster who, in legislative bodies or bar association meetings, opposes every measure or proposal designed to aid law enforcement and, with hypocritical cant about liberty and equality, fanatically indorses anything that will serve the cause of criminality. There are the sentimentalists and alleged criminologists who believe devoutly in the intrinsic goodness of the criminal. And there is the politician who is ever ready to sacrifice the security of life and property for the votes of the criminal gutters.

The activities of such have helped to make crime a reasonably secure profession. To them may be charged the fact that sentences pronounced by courts against criminals do not mean what they say; they mean about one-third of what they say. That is, the criminal sent to prison for 15 years is eligible for parole at the end of five years. To the theory of parole, Mr. Hoover explicitly observed, all police officers are committed, but the practice of parole has become, he asserted, "a national scandal." It is his considered judgment that parole may be employed constructively in the case of first offenders; but should be sparingly granted to hardened veterans whose long dossiers prove them to be criminal careerists.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

*D. K. Boverud
MC*

*Addressed on
7-14-35
J. P. B. [signature]*

*Fit [unclear] [unclear]
8-9-35
[unclear]*

80-54-15

Having presented the adversary in phalanxed formation, Mr. Hoover told about the Federal Bureau of Investigation, what it is and what it is doing. He regards it, he says, "not only as an arm of the United States Government, but as an agency maintained by and for each and every state, every county, every crossroad." Last year it cost \$4,800,000 to maintain the bureau, which recovered property in the amount of \$38,000,000. A pretty good enterprise viewed solely as an investment. It now has 5,000,000 fingerprint records, "the greatest repository of factual criminal data in history." The fingerprints of 3000 criminals are received daily. The practical value of the data is evidenced in the fact that 50 per cent of all persons arrested are identified as having previous criminal records.

Another department of the bureau is the Crime Laboratory, at the service of the police everywhere, staffed by experts who do not testify for hire, whose only concern is to prove the guilt of the guilty and the innocence of the innocent.

What the G-men have done, as the bureau's operatives are now classified, is told in the tombstones of desperadoes whose attacks upon society had notoriously exalted them as Public Enemies. But those tombstones were erected, Mr. Hoover explained, by the co-operation of local police with the Federal agent.

It was this point of co-operation between all law-enforcement agencies that the speaker stressed with the emphasis of repetition. This co-operation, motivated by a relentless militancy, is now dynamically in effect. It will be everywhere in action, it was predicted, as soon as public opinion will pull the politician off the policeman's back.

The lawyer-partner of the criminal has also had disconcerting experiences. Reference was made to the conviction of the Denver attorney, Laska, in the Urschel kidnaping case; also to that of Piquett, the Chicago politician-lawyer, for harboring a member of the Dillinger gang.

Altogether, it was a reassuring report Mr. Hoover made to the men officially charged with the protection of the law-abiding citizen's life and property. They are winning the war. They are vindicating the ancient precept that "the forces of righteousness are greater than forces of unrighteousness."

RECORDED 80-54 - 15

NJLP:LC

August 5, 1935.

Mr. Larkins W. Childs,
St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
Washington Bureau,
1422 F Street,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Childs:-

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter
of August 5, 1935, transmitting an editorial
entitled, "The War on the Criminal", which
appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of
August 4, 1935.

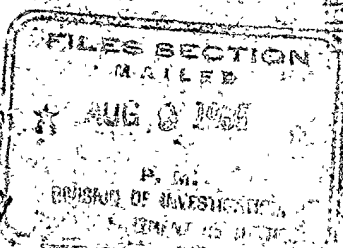
I wish you to know that I sincerely
appreciate your interest in forwarding this
splendid editorial to me.

With best wishes and kind regards,

I am

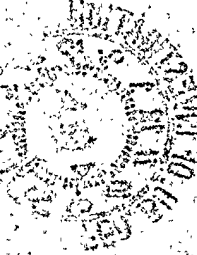
Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy



RECEIVED

RECEIVED



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NJLP:LC:JJM
80-54

August 10, 1935.

Mr. R. E. Vetterli,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
801 Title Guaranty Building,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

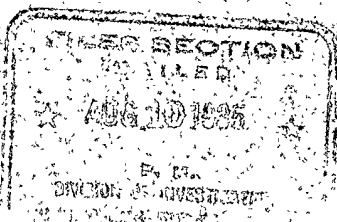
Dear Sir:

On August 4, 1935, there appeared in the Saint Louis Post-Dispatch an editorial entitled, "The War on the Criminal". This editorial is of interest to the Bureau and was called to its attention by Mr. Marquis W. Childs, Washington Correspondent of the Saint Louis Post-Dispatch.

It has been noted that there have been no newspaper articles or editorials received from your district recently pertaining to the activities of the Bureau or to law enforcement matters which would be of interest to the Bureau. Arrangements should be made to correct this delinquency and to furnish the Bureau newspaper clippings and editorials pertaining to matters of interest published in your district.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

80-54-16	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 12 1935 A. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
✓	FHE

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Drawer - 1 4 5 7
St. Louis, Missouri
August 15, 1935.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Ave. at 9th St. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Dear Sir:

In reply to Bureau letter of August 10, 1935 regarding an editorial which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch August 4, please be advised that in the future further efforts will be made to see that the Bureau is furnished with all newspaper articles or editorials.

I regret this oversight. However, you may rest assured the Bureau will be furnished with everything along this line in the future.

Very truly yours,

R. E. Vetterli
R. E. VETTERLI,
Special Agent in Charge.

REV:F

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

AUG 20 1935

80-54-17	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 19 1935 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
✓ TOLSON	SCHMIDT

JEM:HCB

August 16, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am attaching hereto, as of possible interest to you, a copy of an editorial appearing in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for July 18, 1935, entitled "Note on Criminal Procedure."

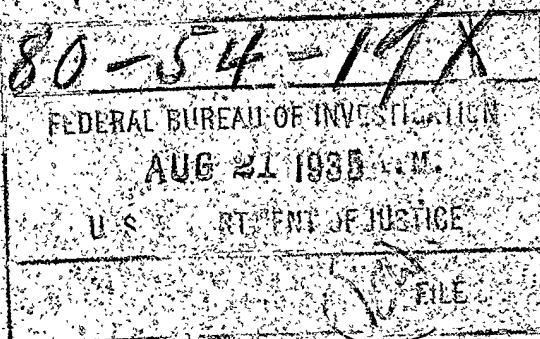
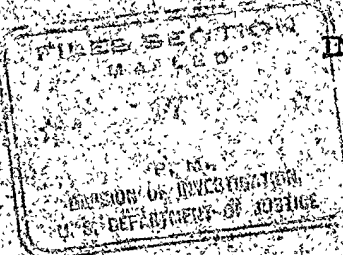
Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #267494

RECORDED
&
INDEXED



- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Chief Clerk
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Edwards
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Mo.
7-18-35

NOTE ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

The young married woman who assisted in the Weyerhaeuser kidnaping has been convicted by a jury and sentenced by a Federal Judge to serve 20 years in a woman's farm prison. Justice would have proved herself indeed blind if the youth and sex of the defendant had brought about her acquittal.

As in the local Kelley kidnaping trials, the result is doubly gratifying because of the tactics used by the defense. We showed in our comment on those trials how defense attorneys, in addressing the jurors, had made charges and insinuations for which there was no shadow of support in the evidence. We condemned that procedure and the antiquated rules which made it possible.

Certain of the remarks by the chief attorney for Margaret Waley, though not so shocking to one's sense of justice as the attacks on the prosecuting witness in the Kelley case, are likewise deserving of censure. Unfortunately, they are typical of the methods permitted in American courtrooms. Said Attorney Dore, on behalf of Margaret Waley: "People who judge a girl like this with an empty stomach ought to have empty stomachs themselves." In other words, kidnaping is excusable if you happen to be hungry.

Our criminal procedure will continue to invite scorn so long as attorneys are allowed to abuse their prerogatives with "arguments" of that character.

Order No.

INVOICE OF SUPPLIES

No. 1699

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIVISION OF SUPPLIES AND PRINTING
WASHINGTON

Invoiced LN

Checked

Packer

AUG 16 1935

193

Shipped by:

Registered mail _____ Pkgs. _____

Parcel post _____ Pkgs. _____

Sacks _____

Express _____ Pkgs. _____

Freight ☒ Cases 3Cartons 3In compliance with your requisition of Aug. 3, 1935,
the following supplies have been forwarded for official use.Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Special Agent in Charge,
El Paso, Texas.

B/L No. 9-7753 (

With Invoice No. _____

ITEM	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	PRICE	AGGREGATE COST
	✓ 1000 3500 (2500 Received) On	Manila, franked 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 $\frac{1}{2}$ White plain, franked 4 1/8x9 $\frac{1}{2}$ #10		
BY FREIGHT				
88 lbs on 3 8/16/35				

This copy to be signed and returned

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1932.

7-1508

Received the above-mentioned supplies

August 27

1935

R. H. Colvin

Special Agent in Charge
(Official title)

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 29, 1936

TDQ:A

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

9
26611
On the afternoon of February 28th Mr. Suydam called and wanted to know if a special tour could be arranged for a Mr. Ross connected with the St. Louis Post Dispatch. I advised Mr. Suydam if he would have him in the Director's reception room at 10 a.m. appropriate arrangements would be made.

Mr. Suydam escorted Mr. Ross to the Director's reception room and also Judge Robert Otto, former Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and accompanied these gentlemen on the entire tour. He later called me and stated that Mr. Pieper, the tour leader, did an exceptionally fine job and impressed him as being a very brilliant young man.

Respectfully,

T. D. QUINN.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

80-54-18
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 5 1936 P. M.

MAR 7 1936

TOLSON

Handwritten signature

JEC:MCL

January 7, 1936

Mr. A. E. Howard,
Managing Editor,
St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Howard:

I have just had the pleasure of reading
the editorial entitled "Good Police Work,"
which appeared in the December 29, 1935, issue of
the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and wish to take this
opportunity to thank you for your commendatory
reference to the accomplishments of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation.

If this Bureau can be of service to you
at any time, please feel free to call upon us.

With best wishes for a happy and prosperous
New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CC St. Louis

RECORDED

INDEXED

80-54-19

JAN 30 1936

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

JAN - 3 1936

F. B. I.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten initials and marks at bottom right.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
December 29, 1935.

GOOD POLICE WORK.

Score another for the G-men. The Milne kidnaping was a hoax. The purported victim, under questioning, has confessed in detail. It was, of course, a shabby stunt, prompted, he explains, by the sad state of his finances, and in the hope that the accruing publicity might get him a job as an actor.

The young man is, presumably, a pathological case. That is the kindest judgment to be rendered in the circumstances. But the fact that the fake has been exposed is important. It will, or should, deter others who might be contemplating a similar adventure in notoriety, whatever the motive.

The Department of Justice operatives are entitled to a "well done." Let us hope the law will be equally efficient in dealing with this offender.

Mr. O. K. Boward
Managing Editor

ack
cc St. Louis 1-7-36
JEC

not for family ack
1-6-36
JEC

80-54

Changed to:

94-8-341

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
 KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Dawsey
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

Just another bit of evidence of St. Louis' appreciation. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

1 ENCL H

RECORDED

94-8-1-376-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 30 1936 P. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

RES. DIV.

Miss Gandy

FILE

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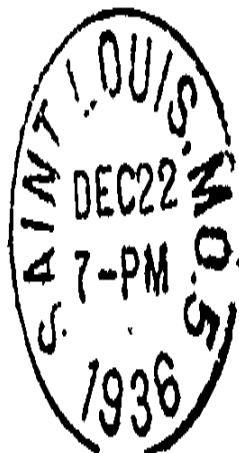
R

B

ms

ms

Just another bit
of wisdom of
Dr. Linn's appreciation
Many Christmas
and Happy New Year



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Chap

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CHEAP SARCASM.

"Small-town stuff," the New York police are saying of the capture in that city of a Wisconsin desperado and his wife by J. Edgar Hoover's Department of Justice agents. Sub-machine guns and tear gas bombs may be in the Hollywood tradition. Perhaps a couple of New York policemen could have made the arrest without swinging a club. It is of record, though, that the New York police did not get the widely wanted bandit, Harry Brunette, and Hoover's men did get him. Incidentally, the fight Brunette put up was not that of a punk who would meekly surrender at a tap on the shoulder. Also, he was a criminal with a record of offenses serious enough to earn for him a life term in Federal prison, which he is now serving.

The G-men may be showmen. Still, under Hoover's direction, they have disposed, permanently, of many undesirables, and have placed many more where they have ceased for a long time from troubling. As a matter of gratifying fact, they have turned back the crime clock. In the last two years, murder has declined 16 per cent, larceny and burglary 26 per cent.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, MO.

theft of automobiles more than 25 per cent. The racketeer is still with us, in a variety of activities. He will continue to be with us as long as he and his partner in profits, the unscrupulous lawyer, derive aid and comfort from our antiquated court procedure. But the professional enemies of society are steadily finding the going harder.

This improved state of affairs is due in considerable degree to the Department of Justice agents. The cheap sarcasm of the New York police is the "small-town stuff" in this instance.

Letter to
O.K. Board
mgr. Editor
12-28-36
RCH

memo A.P.
1-9-37
rch

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12-27
muse

94-8-1-376-1

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH
DECEMBER 24, 1936

71

RCH:JHM

December 23, 1936.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

94-8-1-376-1

Mr. O. K. Bayard,
Managing Editor,
St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Bayard:

There has just come to my attention a copy of the editorial entitled "Cheap Sarcasm," which appeared in the December 24, 1936, issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

I sincerely appreciate the commendatory statements concerning the apprehension of Harry Brunette in New York City by special agents of this Bureau. Your expression of confidence in our work is very gratifying and an incentive to greater effort. It is my sincere hope that our efforts to successfully investigate and solve the cases coming within our investigative jurisdiction will continue to merit your confidence and the respect of the law-abiding citizens of this country.

With all good wishes for a happy and successful new year, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Beachman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Jones	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

CC - ST. LOUIS

DEC 29 1936

12-23-36
12-23-36

RCH:MWC

January 9, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I thought you might be interested in reading
the attached copies of the following editorials:

"G-Men Got Their Man, But—"
Union City, New Jersey, Hudson Dispatch
December 17, 1936

"Cheap Sarcasm"
St. Louis, Missouri, Post-Dispatch
December 24, 1936

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure 1109656

1 ENCL. H

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-1-376-2	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JAN 11 1937 P. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-1-376-2

117-4

CHEAP SARCASM

"Small-town stuff" the New York police are saying of the capture in that city of a Wisconsin desperado and his wife by J. Edgar Hoover's Department of Justice agents. Sub-machine guns and tear gas bombs may be in the Hollywood tradition. Perhaps a couple of New York policemen could have made the arrest without swinging a club. It is of record, though, that the New York police did not get the widely wanted bandit, Harry Brunette, and Hoover's men did get him. Incidentally, the fight Brunette put up was not that of a punk who would meekly surrender at a tap on the shoulder. Also, he was a criminal with a record of offenses serious enough to earn for him a life term in Federal prison, which he is now serving.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, MO.

theft of automobiles more than 25 per cent. The racketeer is still with us, in a variety of activities. He will continue to be with us as long as he and his partner in profits, the unscrupulous lawyer, derive aid and comfort from our antiquated court procedure. But the professional enemies of society are steadily finding the going harder.

This improved state of affairs is due in considerable degree to the Department of Justice agents. The cheap sarcasm of the New York police is the "small-town stuff" in this instance.

February 8, 1938.

Michael

Mr. O. E. Bovard,
Managing Editor,
St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Bovard:

Your editorial entitled "Department of Justice Scores Again" appearing in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on January 19, 1938, has just been called to my attention.

I want to express to you my appreciation for your commendation of the activities of this Bureau, particularly with reference to the recent Ross case, and I trust that our efforts will continue to merit your approval.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

cc-St. Louis

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hottel
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughton
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB - 9 1938

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

94-8-1-376-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 23 1938 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

NO.

SYMBOL

Post-Dispatch (ID)
St. Louis, Mo.

DATE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SCORES AGAIN

Once in a while, as in the Bruno Hauptmann case, it is several years, but in most cases it is a matter of only a few days, a few weeks or a few months till a kidnaper comes to the end of his rope. Peter Anders, kidnaper and slayer of Charles S. Ross of Chicago, had three months of haunted freedom before he was caught and faced with the prospect of the ultimate penalty. A confederate in the crime, Atwood Gray, is already dead at Anders' hands.

There will always be crime, for there will always be persons stupid enough to think they can get away with it. But the record the Department of Justice has made in the few years since laws were passed extending its jurisdiction in kidnaping and extortion cases will do much to keep such crimes at a minimum.

*Q. K. Bernard
mpe Editor
already
in mcl*

*2/13/38
2/13/38*

February 18, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I thought you might be interested in reading the attached copies of the following editorials:

"G-Men Again!", which was published in the News-Times at South Bend, Indiana, on January 19, 1938;

X "Department of Justice Scores Again," which appeared in the January 19, 1938, edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri; and

"Only a Squealer," which appeared in the January 27, 1938, issue of the Chicago Herald & Examiner, Chicago, Illinois.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure

RECORDED

INDEXED

94-8-1-376-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 23 1938 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

ORIGINAL FILED 94-8-1-385-8

ENCLOSURE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SCORES AGAIN.

Once in a while, as in the Bruno Hauptmann case, it is several years, but in most cases it is a matter of only a few days, a few weeks or a few months till a kidnaper comes to the end of his rope. Peter Anders, kidnaper and slayer of Charles S. Ross of Chicago, had three months of haunted freedom before he was caught and faced with the prospect of the ultimate penalty. A confederate in the crime, Atwood Gray, is already dead at Anders' hands.

There will always be crime, for there will always be persons stupid enough to think they can get away with it. But the record the Department of Justice has made in the few years since laws were passed extending its jurisdiction in kidnaping and extortion cases will do much to keep such crimes at a minimum.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

January 19, 1938

memo 1/19/38
J. Edgar Hoover

94-8-1-376-44

June 1, 1938

Mr. O. H. Howard
 Managing Editor
 St. Louis Post-Dispatch
 St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Howard:

The editorial "No Lay-Offs for Cullen," which appeared in the May 11, 1938 issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch has been called to my attention, and I did want to thank you for your interest in the FBI during this crucial period in which we face a deficiency in our appropriation.

The measures being considered by Congress at this time will, I trust, enable the Federal Bureau of Investigation to immediately resume its service to the Nation on a full-time basis.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

CC St. Louis

RECORDED

&
 INDEXED

94-8-1-376-5

Mr. Tolson.....
 Mr. Nathan.....
 Mr. Tamm.....
 Mr. Clegg.....
 Mr. Coffey.....
 Mr. Dawsey.....
 Mr. Egan.....
 Mr. Foxworth.....
 Mr. Glavin.....
 Mr. Harbo.....
 Mr. Lester.....
 Mr. McIntire.....
 Mr. Nichols.....
 Mr. Tracy.....
 Miss Gandy.....

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED

JUN - 3 1938

P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

66-5450-1-693

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
St. Louis, Missouri,
May 11, 1938.

Managing Editor O.K. Bovard
City Editor B. H. Reese

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E.A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Dancy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

NO LAY-OFFS FOR G.MEN.
The nation's underworld must have rejoiced at the recent news that half of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's staff, including both agents and office workers, would be laid off until the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1. The reason for the forced furloughs was that the bureau had exceeded by \$408,000 its appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the current year, because of unexpected expenditures in kidnapping cases. To law-abiding citizens, word of the forced vacations was alarming news.
President Roosevelt now has taken action to keep the war on crime going without abatement. He has sent a supplementary budget estimate to Congress, with a request for an emergency appropriation of the amount required to avert the threatened lay-off. Congress should give its immediate approval.

*O.K. Bovard
my Editor
already
on me*

*ackd Editor
5/25/38
J. G. Mag 6/1/38*

*no card
5/18/38*

94-8-1-376-5

94-8-1-346

Changed to

94-8-341

Alvin H. Goldstein of the St. Louis
Post-Dispatch thanks Director for
cooperation and adv. copies of
Director's 2 childhood photographs
are being returned under separate
cover together with a copy of section
in which layout of Director's career
is contained.

rcl

2 copies of paper forwarded -
(one sent to Miss Beahm)

JOHN DICKINSON
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

September 11, 1936

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Dear Hoover:

Will you kindly ask the agent in charge
of your St. Louis Office to obtain for me six copies
of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for Sunday, August
23, 1926?

Thank you very much.

John Dickinson
John Dickinson.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

SEP 21 1936

94-8-104-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 17 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Letter to St. Louis
9/16/36
Lat

62-34432

D

L

EAT:RP

September 18, 1936

RECORDED

94-8-104-1

Mr. J. G. Newman,
Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
423 U. S. Court House & Custom House Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Kindly furnish the Bureau six copies of the
St. Louis Post-Dispatch for Sunday, August 23, 1936.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Baughman	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Dawley	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Nichols	SEP 16 1936
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

[Handwritten signature]

ENCLOSURE 14-8-104-A

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 4236

1938.

Phone 245

TO: _____	Director	_____	Mr. Coffey
_____	Mr. Tolson	_____	Mr. Harbo
_____	Mr. Nathan	_____	Mr. Lester
_____	Mr. Clegg	_____	Mr. Naughten
_____	Mr. Tamm	_____	Mr. Renneberger
_____	Mr. Foxworth	_____	Mr. Schilder
_____	Mr. Egan	_____	Mr. Tracy
_____	Mr. Glavin	_____	Chief Clerk's
_____	Miss Gandy	_____	Office
_____	Mr. _____	_____	Files Section
_____	Miss _____	_____	Mail Room
		_____	Supply Room

RESEARCH DIVISION

_____	Mr. Gleason	_____	Miss Cunningham
_____	Mr. Mathis	_____	Miss Lurz
_____	Mr. McGuire	_____	NOTE & RETURN
_____	Mr. Suttler	_____	FOR APPROPRIATE
_____	Mr. Thornton	_____	ACTION
_____	SEE ME	_____	SEND FILE

L. B. Nichols.

RD-10

Saint Louis Post-Dispatch, Saint Louis, Missouri,
Sunday, June 19, 1938.

(Picture Section - pages 1 & 2.)

94-8-104

PICTURES

ST. LOU

ST-DISPATCH

AMERICA'S No. 1 DETECTIVE Gets His Man Again

What the Federal Bureau of Investigation,

Under

J. Edgar Hoover,
Has Accomplished



The 6-year-old son of James Bailey Cash, Princeton, Florida, was stolen from his bed May 28. His body was found June 9 after Cash delivered \$10,000 ransom. Franklin Pierce McCall, former neighbor, led investigators to the body, turned over the ransom. He pleaded guilty (above) to the kidnaping and was sentenced to death Thursday. He said the child died when gags were adjusted.



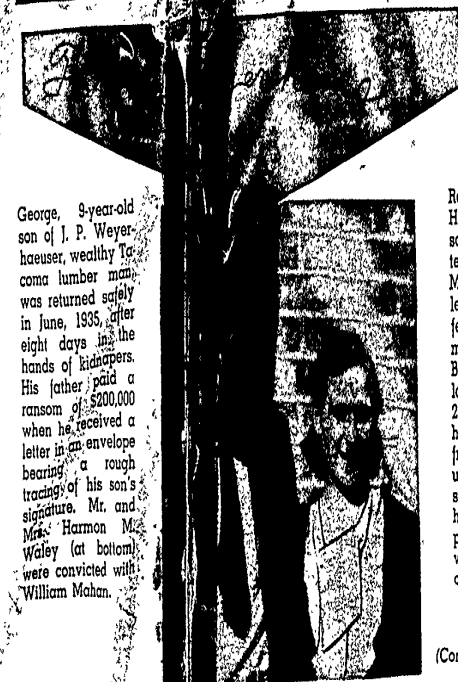
J. Edgar Hoover with a lot of his trade. Since he became chief of the FBI, 12 of agents have fallen to gangsters' bullets; 13 criminals have been shot to death assisting them. Criminal No. 1 was Joe Earlywine, killed last month at Danville, Ill. Agent William R. Ramsey was struck by one of Earlywine's bullets, died next.

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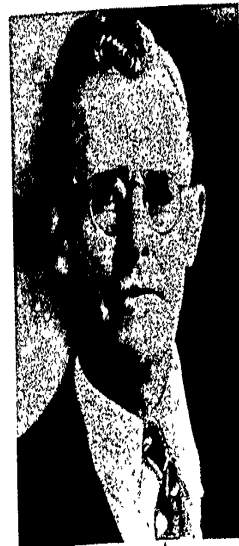


McCall on his way to the courtroom for hearing on his plea of guilty to the charge of kidnaping James Bailey Cosh Jr.

George, 9-year-old son of J. P. Weyerhaeuser, wealthy Tacoma lumber man, was returned safely in June, 1935, after eight days in the hands of kidnapers. His father paid a ransom of \$200,000 when he received a letter in an envelope bearing a rough tracing of his son's signature. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon M. Waley (at bottom) were convicted with William Mahan.



Robert Kenyon (above), Howell County, Missouri, farm hand, sentenced to die in the Missouri Penitentiary's lethal chamber at Jefferson City, for the murder of Dr. James C. B. Davis (right), of Willow Springs. Kenyon, 23, was trapped after he lured the physician from his office, January, 1937, with a fake sick call. He then shot him to death while the physician attempted to write a check to purchase his freedom.



(Continued on next page)

All photographs in this issue of PICTURES copyrighted, 1938.
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94-8-104

America's Most Wanted Detective—



Two Kansas City detectives, an FBI agent and an Oklahoma police chief, were killed in 1933 by a shower of bullets fired when they were about to get in an automobile in front of Union Station, Kansas City. The gunmen were trying to help Frank Nash, a convict on route to Federal prison, escape. Nash was also killed.



For kidnaping William A. Hamm, wealthy St. Paul brewer, Alvin Karpis (above), who had a fleeting moment as Public Enemy No. 1, went to the penitentiary for life. Others of the deadly Barker-Karpis gang are in custody or dead.



Adam Richetti, under death sentence for the Union Station massacre. Other known participants have been killed in flight.

HOOPER'S triumphs in the hunt for the dead or alive, includes: Al Brady gang of murderers; Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd and his band; Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri hoodlums; Hugh Gant and Alvin Karpis; Leavenworth Penitentiary prison breakers; Tri-State Killer Gang of 20 members; kidnappings at Chicago; arrests of such notorious fugitive as Harry Brunette, all wanted by the city of crime; detection of slick law breakers like Otto Wagner, "the chiseler," who wrote fake ransom notes in 20 kidnappings; Gabriel Zigaretto (Black Man), head of an international left ring; he captured the kidnapers of August Luer of Alton; investigations in Harlan County, Kentucky, now the subject of criminal cases in United States District Court. The kidnappings of Charles M. Levine, 12, New York, are on Hoover's underworld list.



Most publicized Dillinger at eight (above) Dillinger at 32.



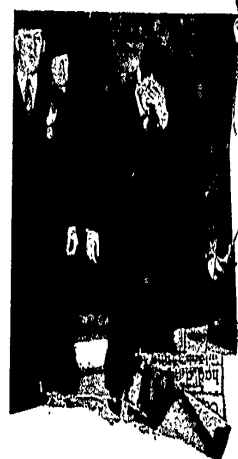
Five kidnapers of Alton banker, August Luer, returning to jail from court at Edwardsville where they received prison sentences.



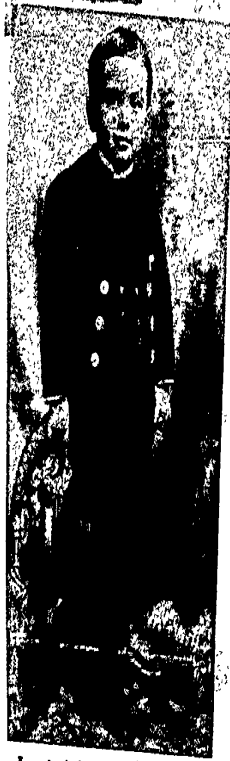
John H. Seadlund headed for the electric chair for kidnaping Charles S. Ross, Chicago. He murdered Ross, then killed a conspirator to "hog" \$50,000 ransom, which was recovered.



The kidnaper of Mrs. Berry V. Stoll. Thomas H. Robinson Jr. is serving life sentence.



Calhoun, last of the Brady
Brady and C. L. Shaffer were
by FBI agents. Dalhove
State trooper, has been p



America's No. 1 Detective
in childhood.



J. Edgar
Hoover, 1924.



Tear gas in the apartment
45-minute fight to capture

erson

years
March 4, 1936
A. J. Boyle, who was
factory
in making of the
to be



Public
speaking.



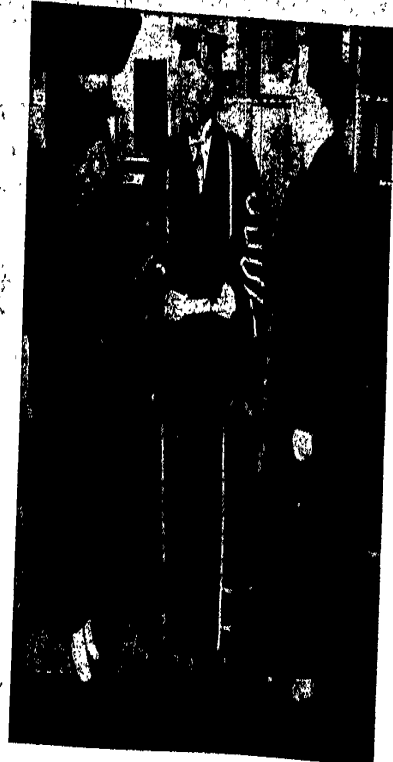
Hoover, after his participation
in the arrest of Alvin Karpis.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER was born 43
years ago at Washington, D. C.
earned diplomas there at Central High
School and in law at George Washington
University, where he is now a trustee.
joined the Department of Justice
was appointed special assistant to the At-
torney-General in 1919, from 1921
assistant Director of the Bureau of In-
vestigation until 1924 when he became
Director.
Among other honors, including
degrees, he received the Royal Order
of the Crown of Rumania for promoting
international police collaboration.
has direct charge of 1800 employees
bursement of about \$6,000,000 annually
for detecting violations of United States
statutes, compiling crime statistics and
operating the Technical Laboratory of the
bureau, where scientific aids—writing
analysis, examination of blood, hair,
cloth, soils and bullets, decoding of cryp-
tographic messages—have been devel-
oped to an astonishing degree of effi-
ciency.

gunette, where Hoover directed a



Relaxation from rat trapping.



Another ILLD New York University, 1936.

Pictures—St. Louis Post-Dispatch—Sunday, June 19, 1938

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